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NEHRU

The Builder of Modern India

by

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FOREWORD

What a downright lie it was when some of our political leaders said that Nehru's contribution to India from 1948 to 1962 was practically 'nil' ! Just as Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the maker of the nineteenth century India, so also Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the builder of the twentieth century India. Raja Ram Mohan Roy advanced the cultural side of India by rationalising Hinduism, Hindu philosophy and Hindu culture; while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advanced the Sciences and the industries of India thereby raising the standard of Indian life and bringing India to the level of some of the progressive countries. Mahatma Gandhi was the father of the Indian nation because it was he who made India politically self-conscious and also politically independent. Rabindranath Tagore, the world poet, on the other hand, helped Gandhi and Nehru in putting India in the limelight of the world nations. If Raja Ram Mohan Roy had not founded *Brahmoism*, which is nothing but rationalised *Hinduism*, India would have still been a strong citadel of the caste system. If Gandhi had not worked for the freedom of India, India would have still remained a slave country. If Tagore had not won the Noble prize in poetry and literature, and if he had not several times gone round the world to preach the message of the East, India would have still remained in a dark corner. And if Nehru had not initiated various projects for scientific and industrial developments, India could not have been what She is today.

27th May, 1966.

T. K. Dutt.

Nehru—The Builder of Modern India

CHAPTER I

ANCIENT AND MODERN INDIA

What is the difference between ancient and modern India ? Ancient India dates as far back as three thousand years ago during which period the most glorious period was the Upanisadic period which was characterised, not by any political or scientific or economic progress, but by the cultivation and advance of philosophical studies, particularly, the study of the *Vedas* and the *Upanisads*. In ancient India there was not much of the economic problem chiefly because there was no large population in any part of India ; there were very few towns or cities ; and then, most of the villages were the haunts of wild beasts or wilder human beings who used to be known as *Rakshashas* or demons and who used to loot or plunder those others who were comparatively more human or civilized. Then again, those ancient days of India were the days of plenty. The land was fertile, and it yielded plenty of wheat or rice or fruits or vegetables on whichever foodstuff our ancient forefathers preferred to live. Simple agriculture was their chief occupation, and sometimes, hunting or shooting with the bow and the arrow formed the chief way of securing non-vegetarian food. Besides, lambs, goats and sheep which were domestic animals even in those ancient days provided ample food to those who believed in taking non-vegetarian food. One should not feel shocked to hear that during the Upanisadic days or even during earlier days *i.e.* in the Vedic age, beef used to be served by the host to honourable guests as one of the dainty dishes. Naturally, the cow was not worshiped in those earliest days as a sacred animal as it used to be worshiped by the Hindus during recent centuries and also during comparatively less early centuries *e.g.* in the days of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*

i.e. in the days of Rama and Krishna when there must have been a great scarcity of cows and also when cow milk, curd, butter *etc.* formed the staple food or drink of the people. We find mentioned in the *Mahabharata* how Sri Krishna was bred and brought up as a cowherd and how the cow used to be regarded by him and by all the cowherd families as a sacred animal. That is probably the chief reason why the orthodox Hindus since the days of Sri Krishna have been regarding cow flesh or beef as forbidden food.

During those Vedic or rather particularly, during Upanisadic days, there was sufficient freedom of women because otherwise the women of that period could not possibly participate in philosophical discussions with men or because otherwise the married cowherd women could not have the privilege of flirting with or making secret love to Sri Krishna. Even during those ancient days there was the Hindu caste system which was quite rigidly followed as it has been done during recent centuries. The Brahmins were the most specially privileged caste or class who monopolised the study of the scriptures—the *Vedas* and the *Upanisads* and the *Gita*, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* on the idle pretext that they were the most intellectual beings and also because they had already taken the lead in framing social laws. The next in social superiority came *Kshatriyas* who were entrusted with the duty of defending their country against any foreign invasion, or rather of protecting the weak against the tyrannical strong. They were entrusted with the duty of defence or protection simply because they were the hardiest race of the Indian population, and not because they had any particular preference for fighting in the battle-field. Naturally enough, the *Kshatriyas* built up their physique, cultivated their skill in the use of the bow and the arrow or in horsemanship or even (in later stages) in swordsmanship. But it is mentioned in the *Ramayana* that both Rama and Laksmana as well as their opponents fought mostly with the bow and the arrow, there is no mention of fighting with the sword on the horseback. In the *Mahabharata*, however, we find that Bhima, one of the Pandavas, who is known as the Hercules of India, used to fight with his clubs (*gada*), and Krishna fought with his trident of thunder and lightning as the gods in Greek

mythology used to fight with their opponents—the devils or the *Rakshashas*. The Brahmins undertook the task of reading and teaching also the sacred scriptures or philosophies to their pupils who too were Brahmins by caste because no non-Brahmin had the right to study or to learn anything of the Vedas or the Upanisads—the sacred scriptures of the Hindus. In this respect, the ancient Hindus were rather orthodox and selfish in their attitude towards their other caste-brothers—the *Kshatriyas* or the *Sudras* or the *Vaishyas*, the last two castes of which were given the task of cultivating the lands for the production of food and for serving the upper castes as their domestic masters or social superiors. It was the *Sudras* who worked as the domestic menials, while the *Vaishyas* ploughed the fields and produced food for all. The ancient Hindu caste-system, as it is accounted by our historians, developed out of the labour problem ; or in other words, it was merely out of consideration of the economy of labour or various kinds of work which one single person could not possibly attend or was not skilled enough to undertake or to accomplish that the various occupations in ancient days such as learning, fighting, ploughing and serving had to be distributed amongst the entire population according to some system or method, which slowly and gradually developed into the most hateful and pernicious caste-system against which Mahatma Gandhi, Ram Mohan Roy and many other Indians strenuously fought all their lives, and yet till today, we feel ashamed to confess, that some of us do strictly observe the caste-system in the matter of marriage, inter-dining, and even in the matter of offering education or granting other birthrights of freedom to our population. It sounds rather strange that during the Upanisadic period of Indian history when women were so free as to participate in the philosophical discussions along with or in the company of men, the lower castes were so much looked down upon by the upper castes. The Brahmins and the *Kshatriyas* become the virtual dictators of the *Vaishyas* and the *Sudras*. Not only that but they actually looked down upon the so-called lower castes. If you go to Madras or to Bengal or to any other part of India where the caste-system is most rigidly observed, you will find how the lower castes have degenerated into a caste or class known as the 'untouchables' who are not permitted even

to draw water from the public wells or ponds or tanks, who are not permitted to walk through the same streets or lanes along with the uppercastes, leaving out the question of the untouchables attending the temple or any other public place of worship or social function. Now-a-days, ofcourse, our Government have passed some law which penalises anybody whoever happens to treat the depressed castes (the sweepers, the scavengers, the cobblers, the carpenters *etc.*) as untouchables.

Inspite of the highest culture and learning of the ancient Hindus during the Vedic or the Upanisadic period of Indian history, they were most narrow-minded in their social outlook, not only in observing rigidly the caste-system but also in depriving the women-folk of some of the vital privileges *e g.* the right of choice in marriage; the right of re-marriage in case of widowhood, the right of marrying more than one husband like the male Hindoo who from the very beginning of Indian history had the privilege of marrying one hundred times whether his wives were dead or alive. Ofcourse, in the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* there is a mention of the women of their times marrying more than one husband *e.g.* Draupadi married the five Pandava brothers who fought against the *Kauravas* in the famous battle of Kurukshetra. Sri. Krishna, who is regarded as an *Avatara* by the Hindus, is said to have married sixteen thousand women-spinisters, wives of others and widows too ! So, we find that during ancient days of India both polygamy and polyandry were in vogue. But in modern India that vogue seems to be completely disappearing while in other parts of the modern world both men and women are changing their partners almost every month just like clothes or garments !

If we carefully read and analyse the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* we find that even in that prehistoric age there was sufficient advancement in military technology as well as in medical knowledge. Even the monkeys knew how to fight skilfully with the bow and the arrow, and how potent and what a variety of destructive (both offensive and defensive) arrows they used in fighting ! We are told in the *Ramayana* how Rama, Ravana, the monkey kings and others used various sorts of arrows that produced fire, thunder and lightning, clouds, storms,

cyclones, torrential rains etc. that served as both defensive and offensive weapons. When we think of these arrows, we are reminded, on the one hand, of the magic fire-works or the dreadful atomic weapons of today. Should we believe that Indians of the Vedic or the Upanisadic period (three thousand years ago) knew something of the atomic energy which they used in their potent arrows for defence as well as for offence? Or should we believe that the authors of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* were as imaginative as H. G. Wells or as Jules Verne who had written many stories about the miracles of modern science at a time when such miracles were completely unknown? But whichever we take it, we cannot deny the fact that truth is stranger than fiction or that fact is stranger than myth.

Then again, when we read in both the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* how deadly wounds in the battle-field used to be cured by very strange and mysterious herbs we wonder if our ancient forefathers knew as much as we know about the secret potency of the medicinal herbs with which the Central Drug Institutes are carrying on their researches in various parts of our country?

But in ancient India we do not hear of any mills, factories or workshops *i.e.* no mention of the development of industries. We do not hear of planning for economy probably because there was no need of such a thing, because everything was found in plenty, or because the primary needs or necessities of life were extremely few, or because the people of olden days were perfectly contented with whatever they had or possessed, or because the population of India in those days was extremely meagre or sparse due to which there was no real struggle for existence, no competition, no rivalry, nothing of the kind, or probably because of the cultivation of a very high standard of philosophy which was mostly the philosophy of renunciation rather than of possession or enjoyment of any material thing. The ancient *Rishis* always used to tell their disciples that they must follow the maxim of plain living and high thinking. Even a man like Gandhi in spite of being a man of the twentieth century—a man of modern culture and civilization—aspired to possess nothing except his loin cloth! This spirit of callous

indifference to all kinds of material possession was probably responsible for the total absence of any kind of development of science or industries in the ancient days of India. Science in the modern age has increased our wants as much as it has intensified our curiosity by discovering or inventing all sorts of things for the comfort and luxury of the human race. Industries have been highly developed by the phenomenal progress of science, and is because of these two main factors that man now-a-days has become greedy of comfort, power, wealth, and thousand other things of which our ancient fore-fathers knew practically nothing.

But like philosophy, politics was most highly cultivated during the ancient days of India; and along with politics, the military strategy was also equally cultivated. We notice in Chanakya a carbon copy of Machiavelli, and in Sri Krishna a prototype of Mao Tse-Tung. Chanakya was the shrewdest politician just as Sri Krishna was the greatest military strategist of his time. But then, in modern India there are many Chanakyas and Machiavellis, and also Sri Krishnas and Mao Tse-Tungs, of course, without their virtues !

But what are the characteristics of modern India ? Modern India should be divided into British India and Independent India. The Britishers ruled over India for nearly two centuries, and during their rule, they gave us a little bit of English education only to make us clerks in their offices in order to maintain their administration in our country. Ofcourse, they built some of the railroads, workshops, factories, and mills in India in order to enrich their country by carrying on trade and commerce all over the world with our material resources—such as coal, tea, cotton, amber, iron, mica, petroleum, kerosene oil, cement, etc. The Britishers never wanted us either to be rich to be our own master. They exploited us in every possible way, particularly, our manpower and our rich soil. They used to sweep away crores of rupees every year from our country. They initiated us to tea, to wine and to many other vices in order to enrich their own mother country. Indians during the British rule were the poorest in the world just as the English people by holding on India under

political subjection for two hundred years were the richest people in the world just fifty years ago when America was not so rich or advanced in any field as she is today. As a matter of fact America is the richest and also the most advanced country in the world at present. Britain held the same position as that of America just before the second world war or before she had lost India—the richest diadem on the British crown. None should be surprised in the least that the Britishers held us in subjection for two hundred years with only a handful of soldiers (eighty thousand soldiers). The population of our country during pre-independence days was nothing less than thirty six million souls—ninety per cent of whom were completely illiterate, eighty per cent of whom hardly could get one square meal a day, seventy per cent of whom were diseased and debilitated. Thirty per cent of whom were child widows, twenty per cent of whom were outcasts of society (the untouchables), and ten per cent of whom were nothing but religious vagabonds, confirmed criminals and helpless cripples ! This was the real India during British rule and yet some of us felt flattered to think that we held sometimes the enviable posts of sub-Inspectors of police, Tehsildars, teachers and at most sub-deputy collector; and on top of all, we used to take pride in our smattering knowledge of the English language, in our sea voyage to England, in our English trousers, collar and tie, and even in *salaaming* (saluting) our old, proud, tyrannical and arrogant masters !

The English people not only made us political slaves but robbed us right and left of our blood and money, and often kicked us with their jack-boots whenever any of us tried to put up his head and claimed equality with his old master. Some of us go even to the length of saying that the Britishers have educated us, civilized us, opened our eyes and breathed into us a political consciousness which led to our freedom struggle for fifty years and ultimately made us politically independent in 1947. That may be partly true; but then, the English people never did all that in order to dig their own grave. The non-violent revolution came in India in due course just like the French Revolution or the Russian Revolution or the Chinese Revolution or any other revolution in any other part of the world. All political revolutions are the result of tyranny and

exploitation and also of the aspiration to be free; and hence, they are hastened by misrule, tyranny or exploitation, and not by any advancement in education or culture or even by any development of science and industries none of which is practicable in a country which is constantly under foreign rule.

CHAPTER II

THE REAL ASSETS OF INDIA

It is in minerals, forests, precious stones, navigable rivers, man-power that India is exceptionally rich, and that is why, Britain stuck to India like a leech for about a couple of centuries in order to suck out all her precious life-blood *i.e.* all her material resources. We will mention here some of the material resources which India has been possessing for thousands of years or for which reason India has been the mark of envy in the eyes of the international robbers—the Mughals, the Pathans, the Portuguese, the Greeks, the Mongolians, the English and others. The mineral resources of India are sufficient to make India a modern civilized country according to the common standard. Of course, there is some serious deficiency in some of the key minerals such as tungsten, tin, mercury, sulphur and petroleum; but India is extremely rich in some of the basic metals such as iron, manganese, aluminium, magnesium, chromium, and also in coal fuel. So far the atomic minerals are concerned—such as uranium, thorium, beryllium, zirconium, antimony, and lithium—are concerned, India is quite rich. Thorium and Uranium reserves are plentiful in India to enable atomic researches for peaceful as well as for military purposes. The iron reserves in India are assessed as one fourth of the total world reserves while the reserves of all types of coal occur in seams of one foot or more in thickness within the depth of two thousand feet and are measured at one million and a half tons. The potential oil-bearing areas in India come to the total of about four hundred thousand square miles. Chromite can be found mainly in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra. The total reserves have been calculated approximately at forty eight lakh tons. Manganese deposits of India are estimated as eighteen crore tons or rather as the third largest in the world. The reserves of bauxite are quite wide-

spread in India, and they are calculated at twenty five thousand lakh tons. There are three main mica belts in Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh, and two copper belts—one in Bihar and the other in Rajasthan. Other known mineral resources of India are chromite, gold ore, ilmenite, gypsum. Gold ores can be found in Kolar goldfields of Mysore, in Raichur and also in Ramgiri in Andhra Pradesh. There are four categories of India's mineral resources *e.g.* (1) minerals of which India's exportable surplus can dominate the world market; (2) minerals of which the exportable surplus forms an important factor; (3) minerals in which the country is self-sustaining; and (4) minerals for which India has to depend largely or entirely on foreign imports. To the first category belong iron ore, titanium ore, and mica, while the second category covers manganese ores, bauxite, magnesite, refractory minerals, natural abrasives, steatite, silica, gypsum, big or tall granites, monazite, corundum and cement materials. India is known to be self-sufficient in coal, aluminium ore, mineral pigments, Zircon and phosphates, sodium salts and alkalies, rare earths, beryllium, glass sand, nitrates *etc.* India has to depend on other countries for copper, silver, nickel, petroleum, zinc, lead, sulphur, tin, tungsten, platinum, graphite, potash, asphalt *etc.*

It was as early as 1814 that coal mining was first started in Raniganj, Bengal. After a period of one hundred years, coal production in India reached four hundred and ninety three lakh tonnes. The chief consumers of coal in India are the Railways, the thermal power stations, and many of the large-scale industries such as iron and steel, cement and glass, paper, sugar, chemicals and sugar industries. There are about eight hundred and fifty collieries in our country. Rich deposits of coal with high coaking index have been lately discovered at Charo Rikba block of North Karanpura coalfield. New seams also have been sighted in Singerauli, Ramgarh, and Raniganj coal fields. A new colliery at Bistrampur in Madhya Pradesh has recently started production of coal. Some new coal seams, about twenty two in number, have been discovered in the Ramgarh coal field in Bihar. The seams are nearest to Bokaro in Bihar. The total reserves are calculated to be two hundred seventy million tonnes. The best quality of coal reserves in India are located

in the Bengal-Bihar coal belt; but the production of coal is being extended to other States such as Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. What is known as lignite or brown coal is found in Meyveli, Madras.

India possesses some of the world's largest reserves of iron ore, chiefly haematites and magnetites with iron content ranging between sixty and seventy percent. The iron ore reserves in India are calculated to be one fourth of the total world reserves, and it comes approximately to above two thousand crore tons. There are four different varieties of iron ore in India namely, magnetite, laterite, haematite, and alloy iron stone, the most important of which are the haematite deposits, which are worked from the Singhbhum and the Orissa fields, known as the iron belt of India. Magnetite ores are found in Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive carbonate ores (spathic) are found in West Bengal. The total reserves of all types of ores come approximately to something above seven hundred crore tons. Iron ore deposits are found also in Goa, and the are calculated at five hundred million tonnes. The high-grade iron ores of India come to about or above twenty two thousand million tons; and they occupy the second largest position in India, while lowgrade iron ores of India are estimated at four times the quantity *i.e.* eight thousand million tons. Per capita steel consumption in India is eleven kilograms, which is regarded as one of the lowest consumption in the world. There are six steel plants in India, and they produce four million tons of steel. India imports every year more than one million tons of steel from other countries.

It was seven years after oil was discovered in America that the first well for oil was sunk in India in Digboi in 1889, where oil was struck at 662 feet. During the next sixty years all the oil of India was drawn from Digboi, and during this period the oil production went up to five lakh tons. In 1900, the Digboi crude oil was refined at a refinery set up there. Between the years 1889 and 1947, many explorations for oil were made in the Punjab, Baroda, Cochin and Kutch. More than eighty seven million tonnes of deposits have been found in Gujarat. The production of crude oil has gone up immensely during the

past fifty years. In 1947, there was only one refinery but now there are seven refineries in our country.

Most of the fertilizers produced in India are nitrogenous fertilizers. The installed capacity of all the fertilizer projects in India approximately come to about three lakh tonnes. The following are the fertilizers factories in India : Sindri Factory, Nangal Factory, Rourkela Factory, Belagula Factory, Trombay Factory, Ennore Factory, Varanasi Factory. The production of nitrogenous fertilizers in India during 1964 went up to two lakh and a quarter tonnes. During the last five years, production of sulphuric acid nearly doubled *i.e.* it came up to nearly seven lakh tonnes.

Fifty per cent of the people in India, particularly, of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madras and Kerala, live on fish. India has a coastline of 5690 kilometres, along which many large rivers discharge their silt-laden waters into several gulfs, creeks, bays, and oceanic islands, and hence, India has a fishable area of about eleven lakh square miles. The inland fishery resources of India cover extensive river systems, vast network of irrigation canals, tanks, reservoirs, ponds, swamps, brackish water lakes, and also large estuaries. The main sources of fish supply in our country are inland fisheries, sea-fisheries, and estuarine and backwater fisheries. But then, not even two ounce of fish is available per capita for consumption in spite of such large fishery resources.

There are eighteen hundred distinct species of fish available in the seas around India and also in the inland waters. The sea fish groups include elasmobranchs, eels, cat-fishes, silver-bar fishes, herrings, anchovies, Bombay Ducks, mackerels, perches, silver-bellies, pomfrets, flat fishes, mulupets, Jew-fishes, Indian salmons, crustaceans and minor shell-fishes. Fresh-water fishes are grouped under cat-fishes, mullets, carps, prawns, murrels, eels, feather-backs, herrings and anchovies. Carps form the most enviable variety out of all fresh-water fishes under which category come *Rohu*, *Katla*, *Mrigal* and *Kalbans*. There are other varieties of fresh-water fishes such as cat-fish, wallago, bagarions, clarius, silundia and macrones. Trouts are available in the hill streams of Kashmir, Kumaon and the Nilgiri Hills.

Of the river fishes, the following are the most notable :— *Masheer*, which is available in the upper parts of most rivers in India; *Chilwa*, which is a flat-sided, thin-bodied fish with its stomach running on edge, is available in the North and also in the South Indian rivers; *Murrel* in two to three feet long; *Batchwa* is small but delicious for eating; *Barils* are of at least fourteen species and are scattered all over in the rivers of India; *Olive Carp* is available in Madras; *Mulley* is a fish without scale. *Rahu* is the chief tank fish variety. There are other fatty fishes of Bengal such as *Rohit*, *Katla*, *Vetki*, *Hilsa* (the sweetest and most delicious fish in the world), *Chital*, *Mrigal* and *Mahasol*. There are other varieties of fish which are available mostly in Bengal such as *Magoor*, *Singi*, *Kai*, *Tangra*, etc. Shell-fishes include oysters, crabs, lobsters, shrimps and prawns etc. all of which are delicious to eat but very hard to digest. Fish also yields several by-products such as *fish-oil*, *fish-manure*, and *shark-fins*.

India possesses more than one fourth of the world's total cattle population. It is calculated that the annual direct contribution from our livestock by labour alone comes to over one thousand crore rupees, and another crore rupees by manure. The majority of our cattle are of a non-descript type. The lower standards of animal husbandry are visible in the poorer per capita consumption of milk eg. two ounces per capita in Madras, more than three ounces in Mysore, about two ounces in Assam and Orissa, while in West Bengal, two ounces and a half as against fifteen ounces in the Punjab, which is the greatest consumer of milk in India, next to which, Uttar Pradesh consumes eight ounces while Rajasthan consumes eight ounces and a half of milk per capita. Livestock is divided into three classes — *Bovine* comprising oxen and buffaloes; *Ovine* comprising sheep and goats; and others comprising horses, mules, ponies, donkeys, camels and pigs.

There are well-defined breeds of cattle and well-defined breeds of buffaloes in India, some of the best of which are :— *Sindhi*—This breed comes from Sindh; but many pedigree herds of it have been established in Kathiawar on the West Coast; *Sahiwal*—It originally belonged to central undivided Punjab; it

is available in Karnal, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh; *Hariana*—It belongs to area covered by the districts of Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon, and also part of Karnal and Delhi; *Murrah*—The cows of this breed are good milker while the bullocks are excellent for drought: it is available mostly in Southern Punjab, Delhi and Northern Uttar Pradesh; *Gir*—It belongs to Kathiawar, but its pure breed is available in Junagadh; *Kankrej*—It belongs to the area of the South-East of the Rann of Kutch and also along the Banas and Saraswati rivers. It is regarded as one of the heaviest of Indian cattles; *Tharparkar*—It belongs to the arid semi-desert tracts of South-East Sindh; this breed is now mostly bred in North-East Maharashtra and also in Marwar; *Kangayam*—It belongs to the Kangayam division of Coimbatore district, and its name is derived accordingly; *Ongole*—It belongs to the Ongole tract of the Madras State, and it is found in Ongole, Guntur, Narsaraopet, Bapatia etc.

Goats, pigs, sheep, etc. contribute largely to the national income by providing essential products in the shape of wool, meat, skins, bristles, manure etc. Sheep particularly provide wool, meat, manure, hair, milk, butter, and also serve as pack-animals. There are about fourteen kinds of sheep in India which can be broadly divided into two classes—*woolly* and *hairy*. Each sheep yields from one fourth of a pound to four pounds of wool. Sheep are found in Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch, Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. Goats are the major source of meat supply in our country although pigs and bulls also are equally a good source of meat for the Hindus and the Muslims respectively. The important variety of goats are *Amnapuri* type of the Deccan plateau, the *Surti* of West India, the black and white bearded variety of West Bengal, and also there are Ganjam and Telengana varieties. India's pigs belong to two chief species—the wild boar and the pigmy hog both of which are found in the forests at the base of the Himalayas in Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. Pigs are useful for the yield of bristles, lard meat and skins. Horses are mainly used in India for transport. The Kathiawar breed of horses is known as *Kathi* which is famous for its great power of endurance. The

Marhatta pony, the little Gujarat and Dimthadi of the Deccan are equally famous breeds of horses. The ponies of Manipur (Assam) are known as the best horses in India. Bhutia pony is also equally well-known for its weight-carrying capacity and also its great power of endurance.

So far the poultry wealth of India is concerned, it includes mostly those domesticated birds which easily multiply, which lay eggs, and also which serve as meat for human consumption, although there are other birds in India which are mostly wild birds and which yield feathers for decoration as well as for furnishing garments. Indian poultry includes mostly chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, pigeons, peafowls *etc.* The most important of these is the chicken, while the most important poultry-producing areas in India are Madras (25 p.c.), West Bengal (12.6 p.c.), Bihar (11.2 p.c.), Madhya Pradesh (6 p.c.).

Forests in India play an important role in the country's agricultural and economic development. India's forests cover twenty two per cent of the country's total geographical area; they actually cover 2.69 lakh square miles. India contains an infinite variety of forest vegetation, which provides raw materials for paper, matchwood, plywood industries, and also serves as the source of a number of minor products such as gum, resins, tanning materials even medicinal herbs. Indian forests are divided into five types—(1) *Evergreen*, (2) *Deciduous*, (3) *Dry*, (4) *Hill*, and (5) *Tidal and Littoral*. Evergreen forests flourish where there is a rainfall between eighty and one hundred and twenty inches. These forests are found in the West coast of India and in the Eastern Sub-Himalayan tract. These forests include ebony, teak, rose-wood, iron-wood, bamboos, neem and tamarind. *Deciduous* forests are found in the tracts where there is a rainfall between sixty and eighty inches; and such tracts occupy the larger part of the Deccan. These forests are known also as monsoon forests. The trees of these forests are large-sized and serve us very good timbers such as teak, *sal*, paduk, redwood, sandal-wood, *anjan* *etc.* The Dry forests are found in tracts where there is a rainfall between thirty and forty inches. They are found mostly in the

desert regions of Rajasthan and the Punjab, and the trees are full of thick and fleshy stems and leaves. The Hill forests are found in South India at heights of about five thousand feet and also in the Himalayas at heights of three thousand feet. The trees are evergreen, and the following are the main varieties—Oak, deodar, pines, firs, chestnut, walnut, elm, ash, birches, poplar, laurels, rhododendron *etc.* The Littoral forests are found in the deltas of the Ganges, the Indus, the Mahanadi, and also in the regions which are washed by the high tide and salt water.

India possesses three thousand species of economic plants in addition to a number of animal products. Forests in India supply wood in addition to timber for structural purposes and fuel. Some of the derivatives of wood are acetic acid, acetone, methyl alcohol, creosote and certain oils. Some of the valuable timber species are conifers (pines, firs, deodars *etc.*), and the famous teak which is found throughout the Deccan Plateau. There are other species of timber which have commercial importance, and which are chiefly *aecias*, *sissao*, *bamboos*, *sandal wood*, *dipterocarpas* *etc.* There are major and minor products which are the out-turn of Indian forests. The major products are timber and firewood, while the minor products consist of medicinal plants, essential oils, resins, fatty oils and fats, waxes, starches, gums, mucilages, tans, dyes, bamboos, canes, fibres, flosses, grasses, and animal products like honey, lac, ivory, bee wax and also materials for packing and wrapping. Oil trees are sandalwood or *chandan*; they are found in South India, mostly in Mysore, Coorg, Nilgiris, Western Ghats. Sandalwood makes beautiful carved boxes and other articles of decoration. The oil is extracted from the seeds and nuts of many other trees such as Satinwood, Croton, Cocoanut, Chalmugra, Palm, Pine, Deodar, Kusum, Neem, Mahua, Arjun, *etc.* *Sal* is a very important timber tree. Its wood is used for building construction and railway sleepers. It is found in the entire tropical belt of the Himalayas ranging from the Sutlej to Assam. *Sagun* or Teak is a deciduous tree; it is grown mostly in the forest-free parts of India such as in the Deccan Plateau of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra and Madras. It is used chiefly for boat and ship building.

railway carriages and sleepers, tool handles and also for furniture. *Arjun* is a harder and heavier wood than teak, and it grows all over the deciduous regions. *Kusum* is a very hard, heavy and tough wood. It grows in the deciduous forests. Ebony is a rich dark green or black wood ; it is found all over the deciduous regions except in the North East parts of India. It is used for costly furniture. *Siris* is found all over India ; it is a popular (common) roadside tree. The large pods are the special feature of the *Siris* tree. *Palas* is grown in Chotanagpur district and also in the plains of Northern India. It is important for its crop of 'lac' insects. *Mahua* is very common in Chotanagpur area. Its flowers are eaten by the people of Bihar ; but it is important for the distillation of a coarse spirit which is used by the poor people as an intoxicant. *Semul* yields cotton which is used for various purposes. Its wood is used for matchbox manufacture. *Jarool* is used for making cheap furniture. It is grown mainly in Assam, West Bengal and Chotanagpur. *Deodar* is otherwise known as Himalayan Cedar ; it is the tallest species of trees. It is found in Western Himalayas ; its wood is used for building construction, particularly, for doors and windows. *Pine* is also a very tall tree like the Cedar ; it is found in the Northern hills of the Himalayas ; its breeze is very healthy for tubercular patients. *Shisham* or *Sissoo* is grown on the river banks of the Punjab and Assam. It is chiefly used for making durable furniture. It is further used for making boats, carts, wheels *etc.* *Toon* grows in moist lands throughout India. Its bark is used for making medicine while its flowers are used for making a yellow dye. Its wood is used for making furniture. *Oak* is available in Khasi Hills, Manipur and mostly in Eastern Himalayas. It is used mostly for building construction, agricultural implements *etc.* *Rose-wood* is widely available from Nepal to Travancore ; and it is used for furniture, agricultural implements, keels of ships or boats, ornamental articles, combs *etc.* *Satinwood* is found in the forests of Circars, Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak and also in the Satpura range. It is used for picture frames, furniture *etc.* *Fir* is grown in the Punjab, Kashmir and in the outer Himalayas ; its wood is used for making packing cases, boards and paper pulp. *Babul* tree is grown in Western India ; its wood is used for all sorts of

agricultural implements. *Sundari* trees are grown in the deltaic regions of West Bengal, in the Sundarbans, in the coasts of Orissa. *Canes* and *bamboos* are available in plenty in West Bengal, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, the Deccan, Sikkim, Bhutan, Eastern Nepal, Konkan, and also in the Coromondal Coast. *Grasses* are chiefly of three varieties—*Sabai*, *Munjh*, and *Rhea*. *Sabai* grass is used for paper-making; *Munjh* grass is used for thatching, paper-making, baskets, ropes *etc*, while *Rhea* grass is used for belting, net, cordage, sacking, sheeting *etc*.

India has the richest varieties of bird, fish and mammal. There are extensive and all types of forests which serve as the chief haunts of various types of birds and mammals and also serpents. More than five hundred species of mammals are found in India. The Indian bison and the Indian rhinoceros are the biggest of the species in the world. The Indian deer family is also the richest in the world *e.g.* chital, black buck *etc*. There are most dreaded species of reptiles or snakes such as cobra, krait, viper *etc*. which are found only in India. Swamp deer is found only in India. The horned antelope and the Nilgai are found nowhere else in the world except in India. The chital and the black-buck also are found exclusively in India.

Wild sheep and goats are found in Ladakh, Gilgit, Baltistan, and Western Ghats. Shapirn is found in Ladakh; Bharal is found in Tibet; Markhor is found in Gilgit and Baltistan; Lehr is found in many parts of the Himalayas; Nilgai Tahr is available in the Western Ghats. Nilgai or the blue bull is found in the Punjab and the Himachal Pradesh. Kashmir stag is found in the forests of Kashmir, and is known as *Hangul*. Sambar is the finest deer in the world. Chital or spotted deer is found only in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Ceylon. Hog deer is found in the sub-Himalayan tract, while swamp deer is found in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Assam, and Barking deer is found only in the Indo-Gangetic plain. Antelopes and Blackbucks are found exclusively in India. Wild oxen and buffaloes and Indian Bisons (Gaur species) are available in Madras, Kerala, Mysore *etc*. Wolf is found from the Himalayas to Peninsular India. Indian wild dog is found in Ladakh and also

in the South end of the Deccan Plateau. Hyaenas are found more or less all over India. Brown and black bears are found in the Himalayas. Rhinoceroses are found only in Assam and in West Bengal. Elephants are found in the Western Ghats, Mysore, Coorg, the Nilgiris, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal. Asiatic lion is found only in the Gir forest in Saurashtra; tiger is found practically in all forests of India; but the Bengal Royal tiger, the most wonderful, and the biggest and the most ferocious tiger in the world is found in the Sundarban forests which have now gone to East Pakistan. Panther or Cheetah is found everywhere in India but the snow leopard is found only in the snowy range of the Himalayas; but this particular species is rarely found now-a-days. The clouded leopard is found only in the dense ever-green forests of Sikkim and Bhutan.

CHAPTER III

THE VITAL WEAKNESSES OF INDIA

From the defence consideration India is most vulnerable but during the British rule it was not so because the Himalayas used to be regarded as impregnable while the Indian ocean was considered as uncrossable, because three decades ago China was a dead or a sleeping country while there was no Pakistan or Ceylon or Burma as independent territories—all of which were included in India and formed one bloc whether politically dependent or independent. Ever since China became awake and India was partitioned, and Ceylon and Burma became independent politically, the defence problem of India became very complicated and difficult. It is very difficult to guard or protect closely such vast and long frontiers in the North or in the South or in the West or in the East as we find today China is transgressing our international frontiers in the North, Pakistan is infiltrating and often making armed aggressions in Kashmir, while Nagas are creating constant troubles in Assam, and also Pakistan in league with the Nagas as well as with the Chinese is frequently putting up her malicious head on the Eastern front of Bengal and Western front of the Punjab. As a matter of fact, China struck us unaware in 1962 while Pakistan made an armed aggression against us in 1948 and in 1965. We have, therefore, to enlarge and strengthen our defence forces; but how can we afford to do so at the expense of our economy particularly when most of our money is being invested at the same time in some of the development projects of our country. China is ambitious of Asian supremacy, while Pakistan is malicious of India's superiority in every field; and it is these two wicked, mean and cowardly races which have been from time to time hampering with and dislocating our peaceful projects and developing economy. The Nagas belong to India, but like the Sikhs in the Punjab, they also want some independent state for themselves. This is not good for national unity because on the same valid or invalid ground, the Bengalis,

the Oriyas, the Madrasis, the Maharashtrians and others also can demand different independent States for themselves although all the States of the Indian Union are equally autonomous or independent in the real sense just as the Northern and the Southern States of America or the various States of Russia are also equally independent but subservient to one common Government—the Government of the U.S A., and the Government of the Soviet Union as also the Government of India.

The next vital weakness of India is the admixture of a variety of races, religions and languages. All the Indian races are keenly conscious of their own religion and language, because they believe that most of the Indians—Northern or Southern, Eastern or Western—have derived their culture from the same source *i.e.* Sanskritic culture. Even the Urdu language which is claimed by the Muslims as their own language is nothing but an amalgamation of Hindi, Arabic and Persian, Sanskrit, Pali and other primitive languages of the nation. But the greatest social problem of India lies between the Hindus and the Muslims. Although the Muslims in India being the minority community have been behaving very prudently on all occasions of communal tension created from time to time by Pakistan. Gandhi all his life tried his best to reconcile the two communities but he failed to do so because the British rulers most mischievously wanted to keep alive the communal tension in order to divide and rule India. As the result of this communal tension for nearly two centuries, India was divided in 1947 on the communal basis, and consequently, the old hatred, jealousy and enmity between the Hindus and the Muslims in both Pakistan and India are quite alive although our Government has been rigidly following the policy of secularism ever since India became politically independent; but unfortunately Pakistan has been following the policy of theocracy and has been trying from time to time to pump out the Hindus from East Pakistan so that the Pakistan State could be *de facto* and *de jure* an Islamic or theocratic State.

Kashmir is another difficult problem for India although Kashmir became *de facto* and *de jure* an integral part of India in 1947 which unfortunately is not acknowledged as such by Pakistan who looks only to self-interest and lawlessness, and

who, therefore, made armed aggression upon India on two occasions to snatch away Kashmir from the hands of India. Pakistan is already in illegal possession of the portion of Kashmir which she has named as "Azad Kashmir". The Anglo-American bloc further has been complicating the Kashmir problem by playing fast and loose with India as well as with Pakistan, probably because both Britain and America want to have a permanent foot-hold (a military *i.e.* a nuclear base) in Kashmir in order to contain both China and Russia whose frontiers meet our Kashmir border. We have been spending a lot of our money in order to defend Kashmir against Pakistan for the last eighteen years, and we have yet to spend a lot of money in order to strengthen our Kashmir front against Pakistan and China, because now Pakistan is in open collusion with China. It is really an enigma to us and probably also to the whole world why Britain and America have been systematically backing Pakistan with arms and ammunition when they see with open eyes that Pakistan is in open collusion with China who is the greatest enemy of U.S.A. and U.K., and when particularly they find that India has been following throughout a policy of non-alignment or neutrality. Our greatest problem is therefore China who is out for Asian and even for world domination. The world nations should make all their best attempts in order to enlist China as one of their member nations in order to neutralise her militarism and also her communism. But then, the question is whether Russia would allow China to come under the neutralising influence of the United Nations particularly when she knows that there is almost an indissoluble rift between China and Russia and also that the Anglo-American bloc is ideologically, politically and even economically opposed to the Communist bloc that consists mainly of the two greatest and most powerful nations—Russia and China. Russia is the greatest rival to America in the nuclear field while China is the greatest enemy to America; and hence, any kind of compromise between the Anglo-American bloc and the Communist bloc is practically impossible unless and until both the blocs shed their ideological complex and also their mutual fear complex.

The next vital weakness of India is her language and

religion problem. Indians are most sensitive in the matter of religion as well as in the matter of their mother tongue. The Sikhs can never tolerate any outrage on their Gurugranth or their gurdwaras; the Hindus cannot forget their casteism or tolerate any cow slaughter before their temples just as the Muslims cannot probably bear even the slightest insinuation of outrage on Islam. Can even the Christians tolerate any outrage on their churches? If they could, why did they then carry on their crusades against the Saracens for such long years? But of all the communities in India the Muslims are the greatest fanatics in the matter of religion; and hence, even when our government has declared India as a Secular State, the Muslims in India because of their minority are in constant fear that their religious sentiment may be outraged at any moment during any communal tension in Pakistan. If Pakistan had protected the Hindu minority in the same manner as India has been so far protecting her Muslim minority, there would have been no problem. So far the Sikhs are concerned, they are as good as Hindus, and therefore, there is no question of any clash between the Hindus and the Sikhs. The only problem about the Sikhs is that they want a separate State—the *Punjabi Suba*—for those who speak or write the *Gurmukhi* language, *i. e.* they want a linguistic State for themselves. Our government has practically agreed to grant such a State to the Sikhs particularly on the ground that they are the most valiant race in India, and they can best be the protector of their own border State which lies between West Pakistan and India. But then, this example of the Sikhs may lead to future complications. Kerala has been demanding a Communist State for her people, while Nagaland has been demanding an independent State for the Nagas. Who knows that in future the Assamese, the Bengalees and others may not be demanding separate independent States for themselves on their language issue? If our government has to listen to such wishes or threats on the part of each of the States, India would be soon torn to pieces and would fall on easy prey to China or to Pakistan. We are, therefore, sounding a warning to all the States of India not to be foolish enough to have any so-called independent State for themselves.

The language issue is not such a great issue although it has been made quite difficult and complicated by the champions of the Hindi language. If the *Hindiwalas* had been keeping quiet, there would have been no contest between Hindi and English because nobody on earth can be foolish enough to recommend a foreign language to be the national language of his country. The South Indians vehemently protested against the forcible imposition of the Hindi language upon them simply because it was done in a hurry as Nehru had pointed out to us times without number, and that is why, Nehru very wisely got a resolution finally passed by the Parliament that English would stay as an associate language in India so long the non-Hindi-speaking States can not pick up the Hindi language for administrative purposes. This decision is perfectly fair and it should be strongly adhered to in order to popularise Hindi in the non-Hindi-speaking States and also to prevent any kind of national disintegration which has been really hastening due to our fanaticism in religion as well as in language.

Then, there are other vital weaknesses of our country—illiteracy, poverty, corruption and population. So far illiteracy is concerned, we should hasten most forcibly the implementation of our compulsory primary education. We do not believe in high education, particularly in general high education, because it does not help us in earning our bread or in making us fit for the struggle for existence in the present century when everybody has to earn his living with some manual labour and skill but with no knowledge of history or geography or philosophy or any other arts subject. Soviet Union has been imparting general education only upto the school standard but enforcing technical education upon all and also has been pursuing it upto any standard in order to attain or maintain efficiency in all spheres of scientific and technological advancement. If we follow the footsteps of Soviet Union at least in education, if we scrap altogether all kinds of general education in the colleges and in the Universities, and at the same time, if we insist on the study of the sciences in the school and also in the college stage without any exception, we are sure to advance in the industrialisation of our country as well as to improve our national economy. So many young men and women of our country are

wasting their time, money and energy in taking the B.A. or M.A. degrees, only to get stranded in a blind alley after the completion of their college or university examination. There have been so many Education Commissions in our country, but none had the foresight or practical wisdom to see the folly of going in for general education upto the post-graduate stage. This folly has cost us a good deal of unemployment and frustration in life, and it has also produced indiscipline, lawlessness, crimes and also distrust in the government. So our suggestion is that all the Arts Colleges and Universities should be immediately abolished, and all studies in the Arts subjects should be stopped and cancelled permanently; and it is only then, we shall come upto the standard of Russia or America, on attaining which standard we may indulge in the luxury of arts studies and researches. How ridiculous are really the subjects such as History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, etc. none of which should be pursued beyond just an elementary stage. None of the Indian languages, which do not serve as the means of communication either in administration or in trade and commerce, should be studied at all except as mother tongues at home. It is a pity that with all the honest attempts of our government, we have not been able to raise the percentage of literacy in our country even by one beyond twenty five. What does it signify? It signifies only two things—the criminal indifference and impotency of those who are in charge of education in our country, and also the unmistakable inefficiency of the teachers as well as of those who frame the statutes of education for the schools, colleges and universities. It is unfortunate that any and everybody without any brain for practical planning or without any power of foresight is selected or appointed for the purpose of planning not only education but everything else; and that is why, most of our plans have failed or have involved us into heavy liabilities. In India the common people have no voice because they are all illiterate, and they cannot possibly suggest the ways, the methods or even the forms of education our country should have particularly when India is in the making, and she has got to follow some pattern which has proved to be a cent per cent success in any other progressive country. We are mostly proud, arrogant, blind, stupid, without brains, without foresight or insight, and

yet we want to shape the destiny of our country or people in every direction. That is the real cause of the whole tragedy.

So far poverty is concerned, India is not an exception. Every country is poor in the beginning of its making just as Russia, America, England, France, Germany, Japan and others were. Just think of China and Russia how poor they were thirty years ago, and yet now how much abreast they have come of some of the prosperous countries ! This is all due to their correct planning, honest efforts, practical wisdom and so many other qualities which we Indians woefully lack. Further, we Indians are wicked, mean, jealous, selfish, greedy and corrupt. So many of our valuable development projects failed simply because of our corruption. The higher the person is placed, the more corrupt he is because he becomes all the more greedy. Then again, we never have the courage to acknowledge our faults or mistakes or deficiencies, and that is why, so many precious plans and programmes have been wasted. India is not poor because India is quite rich in her material resources as have been already pointed out in this very chapter. The masses of our country are indeed poor but a handful of us—the upper ten—are exceptionally rich; but the wealthy class does not like to share the wealth of their country with their poorer brethren; but on the other hand, the richer class, the capitalists try constantly to exploit the poorer class even to the point of making them bleed white. That is why, Communism is spreading in our country like a wild fire although very few in India really understand what Communism means. It is not the poverty of India but the behaviour of the handful of capitalists which is probably responsible for the spread of Communism in India. But then, India is too religious-minded, too spiritualistic to be inclined to Communism. Indians may starve and yet they will never cease to believe in God or in their own religion. It is really most unfortunate that there is no religion or God in Russia or in China; and that is why, we believe that these two countries can never attain any height of greatness in human history inspite of their tremendous advancement in nuclear power or in military strength.

People say that poverty and corruption go together ; but

it is not true. We are corrupt not because we are poor but because we are morally degraded, greedy and even wicked. Some people say that it is the English people who having initiated us to tea, wine and many other vices made us corrupt by snatching away all our assets of life and rendering us extremely poor and helpless. It is not at all true. The English people may be anything—most cunning and wicked in politics—but they are most fair, honest, outspoken, and courageous; and it is because of these virtues that they ruled over a major part of the world for four hundred years, and that they are still holding not on insignificant position in the international theatre even today. Our corruption is due to ourselves—neither to our poverty nor to anybody else. Who taught us black-marketing during the last world war? Who initiated us to the adulteration of food and medicine? Who tempted us to accept bribes in every transaction? If you want to get any document from the collectorate, if you want to remain unmolested in the police section or even escape from the penalties after having committed a heinous crime, if you want to send your goods on the railroads at the earliest possible moment, if you want to evade or reduce your income-tax unlawfully, if you do not want to pay the sales tax collections to the government, if you want to get through any school or college or university examination, if you want to get free some of the costly drugs from some government or municipal hospitals or dispensaries, if you want to purchase current, vegetable ghee, or even bricks and stones, you will have to bribe somebody—a clerk or a police sub-Inspector or a chaprasi of an income tax or sales tax officer, or a teacher who is an examiner or a dealer in any of the essential goods which we consume in our daily life. Our government has been trying to eradicate corruption but in the wrong way. The government should penalise most heavily the top officials who really accept bribes and unlawful money through the backdoor, and it is only then, automatically, the subordinates in the various offices will feel such a great terror because of the exemplary punishments awarded to their corrupt bosses that they will be forced to remain honest and not be tempted to be corrupt. But can our government afford to remove from office some of the honourable ministers and put to the axe some of the

big capitalists or penalise severely some of the top officials ? If she can, corruption will disappear in a moment from our country. Foul diseases require sharp or drastic remedies. By merely saying that corruption will be liquidated in a year or two, by merely setting up on paper inquiry commissions, corruption will never disappear unless the corrupt people are shot down mercilessly like street dogs. If the war criminals are tried so mercilessly and also victimised most unjustly, can we not take some drastic measure against the black-marketeers, the adulterators of food and medicine, against those who offer or accept bribes ?

Then, there is something vitally wrong with Indian character itself. Most of the educated or even uneducated Indians fancy themselves to be capable of undertaking any task for which they have no fitness. Just look at those who scramble for ministership in the Union Cabinet or in the various States. Some of these aspirants may be quite capable but most of them are not fit to hold even a candle of administration, and yet many of them because of their party strength have been installed to the high seat of office with the result that in most of the government departments administration either miscarried or failed, and nobody else but the common people suffered. Nehru put high hopes on the Community Development Project ; but after having spent crores of rupees on the project, during the past fifteen years, where have we landed ? —In the rut, as Nehru himself said, not long before his death. So far corruption is concerned, did not the Honourable Home Minister declare openly that if corruption were not completely eradicated within a couple of years he would resign his office ? But has corruption disappeared or even has been reduced by an inch, or has the honourable minister resigned his office ? It is no fault of the honourable minister because he must have discovered by now that corruption is too deep-rooted in the Indian soil or character to be so easily eradicated, or that if he goes to penalise the officials (Police officials) of his own department, he cannot possibly maintain law and order in the country. There may be similar excuse or justification for the honourable ministers of other portfolios to connive at corruption because otherwise the Railways, the

Income Tax Department, the Public Works Department, the the Commerce and Industries Department—all will come to a collapse. Our government tried to eradicate corruption by setting up a new department known as the Anti-Corruption Department ; but unfortunately, it has been found out that some of the anti-corruption officers are more corrupt than the corrupt officers.

There is another vital deficiency in Indian character which is responsible for our rational degradation and backwardness. We Indians are extremely selfish, jealous, malicious and unforgiving. We are also wicked, cruel and treacherous. We can not see any body's good or progress of any kind. It is ofcourse the characteristic of an effeminate nature. Woman generally feels jealous and cannot stand the prosperity of other women in the neighbourhood or in the same family. We Indians have yet to learn the spirit of fellow-feeling from every other nation in the world-the spirit of helping one another in moments of difficulty or the spirit of co-operation in improving our common lot. Ofcourse, we observe communalism, sectarianism, casteism and all other '*isms*' of a mean and selfish outlook in order to advance the cause of our particular group, but not of the nation as a whole. If we had followed the example of the English people alone in this particular respect, we would have made a good deal of progress in many fields. The English people are most united among themselves ; they are most keenly conscious of their own national interest ; they are most true and honest to themselves whatever else they may be to other nations or countries ; they know also how to sacrifice themselves to the last man in the event of such an emergency. But Indians know only how to sow the seed of disunion, how to set on fire the house of one's nearest neighbour, how to quarrel and backbite one's own brothers, how to show the white feather in the event of a hand-to-hand fight on a just and honourable cause, how to cheat, swindle, deceive, and rob even one's own friend or brother. That is why, Indians as a race can never rise and make any progress in any sphere unless and until they give up or root out some of these inherent qualities.

Look at the various political parties in India—how they deal a stab at back, how they malign and villify one another, not with arguments but with abuses, not with any honest intention of doing any real good to their country but with the sole aim or intention of advancing their own position and prosperity. There are many political parties in other independent countries also ; but then, these political parties, while trying to advance their own individual position or prosperity, keep in view always their national good or welfare. That makes the real difference between Indians and other nations.

CHAPTER IV

WHAT NEHRU HAS MADE OF INDIA

When we think, on the one hand, what the English people made of us during their rule of two centuries, while, on the other, when we assess Nehru's contributions to India after the attainment of her political independence, what a contrast we feel between the two pictures ! The English people followed throughout the policy of 'divide and rule', due to which the whole country was most disunited ; the English people exploited our man-power and all our material resources to their own advantage, and that is why, when they had quitted our land, we were a race of beggars ; the English people suppressed and oppressed even our very birthrights due to which many of our great patriots spent all their life in the jail or were hanged or shot down like street dogs ; the English people gave us no real education but only a smattering of the English language in order to run their own administration in our country or to help them in robbing our country of the last penny ; the English people initiated us to many of the vices, particularly, the drinking vice—drinking of wine, tea, tobacco, opium and many other most harmful intoxicants—all of which have made us penniless, lethargic, and impotent for the active struggle for existence ; the English people while quitting our land in 1947 partitioned our land on the communal basis and sowed the seed of eternal hatred and jealousy for which we are paying heavy penalties even today ; the English people while quitting our land had left behind nearly six hundred native States which were just like live volcanos in various parts of our sub-continent, and thousands of zamindars, taluqdars and landlords who had been a regular race of parasites to the Indian population during the British rule. But then, just after the attainment of political independence when Nehru took up the reins of our government and held the reins for eighteen years, what marvellous changes he brought about in India in all directions

both in internal and external affairs. We feel as if it has been the work of a master magician.

(1) THE RE-HABILITATION PROBLEM

Immediately after the partition of India and during the transfer of power between India and Pakistan, millions of Hindus migrated from both West and East Pakistan after having lost all their property and many of their lives in Pakistan. Millions of Muslims also migrated from India without losing any of their property and very few of their lives because Gandhi was then alive, and it was due entirely to his tremendous hold upon the Indian people that the Hindus desisted from laying any violent hand upon their Muslim brothers when they migrated into Pakistan. Why Gandhi, such a saintly soul, was assassinated? Simply because some of the Hindu fanatics felt rightly or wrongly that a great injustice was done to the Hindu Community particularly when our Government paid fifty five crores of rupees to Pakistan, while Pakistan did not pay a penny to India, by way of reparation of the Muslim immovable property in India. Gandhi always used to say that the Hindus were the elder brothers to the Muslims, and hence, in the partition of family property the younger brothers should get a larger share of the assets. As a matter of fact, Pakistan still owes India more than two hundred crores of rupees on account of the landed estates which the Hindus have left behind in Pakistan during the migration.

Jinnah originally wanted a wholesale exchange of population on the communal basis as India had been partitioned on this very basis; but our political leaders—Gandhi, Nehru, Patel and others did not like to uproot their millions of Muslim brothers from their native soil where they had been bred and brought up together at least for four or five centuries dating much earlier than the British rule in India. Jinnah was a rank communalist but he knew correctly the psychology of the Muslim mind. He knew that in the case of communal disturbances in Pakistan after the partition, they would have their repercussions in India between the Hindu and the Muslim communities. And besides, Jinnah had the programme of

making Pakistan an exclusively Islamic State, and hence, he and his staunch followers never desired that any Hindu or non-Muslim should be left in Pakistan after the Partition. But somehow or other, things went on in disorderliness and chaos in both East and West Pakistan. No political constitution was framed, but on the other hand, there had been frequent changes in the government of Pakistan with civil as well as military authorities at the head, and upto now there is no vestige of any stable government in Pakistan.

The migration movement of the refugees from Pakistan as well as from India was indeed a unique problem in human history. So many refugee colonies were set up in all parts of India in order to give shelter, food and cloth to the refugees who had lost practically everything in the world. In the face of scarcity of houses, scarcity of food and also of cloth, and on top of all, in the face of such an acute problem of unemployment immediately after the Partition, it was really a miracle how Nehru tackled the most difficult problem of the rehabilitation of the refugees, and at the same time, he tackled so many other problems of our country—the problem of the Native States, the problem of the zamindars, taluqdars and landlords, the problem of the various development projects, the problem of Kashmir, the problem of the national language of India, the problem of defence against China and Pakistan, the problem of scientific and industrial developments, the problem of population, the problem of drought and floods, the problem of corruption, the problem of illiteracy, the problem of foreign relations, and so many other major or minor problems of national and international importance.

The refugee problem took Nehru practically fifteen years to solve satisfactorily particularly because Pakistan Government most mischievously and very frequently used to create a communal tension in her own State with the result that the Hindus had to migrate from East Pakistan in order to save their life and honour, not to speak of saving their property which they invariably lost for the sake of life and honour. What havoc from time to time the West Pakistanis have been creating upon the defenceless Hindus in East Pakistan, it is only the sufferers know.

Hell used to be let loose by the *goondas* who raped the Hindu women, set fire to their houses, looted all their household effects, and in the long run tried to kill them also; but then, the Hindus took the earliest opportunity to run away from their hearth and home in East Pakistan where they had lived peacefully for centuries with their Muslim brethren except when they were disturbed sometimes by the wicked policy of "divide and rule" of their old masters who had divided their country into alien states while giving them the parting kick !

(2) LIBERATION OF THE NATIVE STATES

There were about five hundred and sixty native States in India, the paramountcy of which the Britishers had most mischievously declared while giving us the parting kick !

During the British rule in India, the Native Princes used to play the slave to the Political Agent of the British Government who used to misguide, corrupt and rob them in various ways. In the first instances, the Indian Native Princes used to be brought up by the English private tutors, governesses and nurses; and when they attained their maturity, they used to be taken out for a travel throughout Europe and particularly in England where they used to be made to waste their money on drinks, dances, gambling and also on women. That is how most of our Native Princes became soon nothing but moral wrecks and absolute puppets in the hands of the Political Agent who used to be the dictator of the State in all internal and external affairs. But when the Britishers quitted our land they mischievously declared the Princes as independent rulers in India thereby creating a very knotty problem for our Government to tackle. Both Nehru and Patel were, however, more than a match for this new mischievous game played by the Britishers. In the case of the Smaller States, India Government, by mere diplomatic moves, managed to bring them round, but Hyderabad refused to acquiesce, and so, some police action had to be taken in order to bring her round. The Maharaja of Kashmir agreed to hand over his State to the Union Government for integration; but then; immediately, after the cession of Kashmir to India,

Pakistan made an armed aggression on Kashmir on account of which our Government had to refer the Kashmir problem to the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation; and ever since this reference, the problem of Kashmir has been persisting, although legally speaking, Kashmir has formed an integral part of India since the very partition of India. We have spent men and money a lot on the protection and development of Kashmir, and we can not afford to forgo it simply because Pakistan like an obstinate child demands it to be presented to her as a toy. We have already faced two armed aggressions from Pakistan on this account; but now probably, we have to face a mightier aggression from her in the near future because she is being openly backed by China who is also out to dislocate India's economy and developments. If America does not even now see through the whole game of China-Pakistan collusion, or if Russia does not actively intervene at a crisis the world will be soon involved in a devastating war which will not leave either Russia or America unscathed.

(3) ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARY SYSTEM.

The Zaminders or the taluqdars or the landlords of India had been a race of parasites to the poor tenants, cultivators and peasants whom they used to torture and exploit for the sake of realising taxes in order to enjoy an idle life of bodily comforts, luxuries and pleasures. The landlords had no work to do except scheming and planning how to corrupt the Hindu widows who could not be remarried according to Hindu marriage law, how to make conspiracies and institute litigations against other landlords in order to rob them of their landed estates, how to make varied programmes of enjoying music and dance and drink in the company of the professional harlots or concubines who also lived like parasites upon the Zamindars and the Taluqdars during the British rule in India. It was the Dewans and the Naibs who used to be the conscience-keepers of the landlords and who used to corrupt and misguide them to the utter depths of ruin. Of course, in England, France and all over the world, the feudal system was a system of social aristocracy, a system of political and economic autocracy, a system of tyranny and exploitation which was handed

down from generation to generation as a heritage of immorality, corruption, tyranny, misrule and all sorts of human vices. And, therefore, when Nehru took up the reins of our government he thought within himself that if the common millions were to live in peace and happiness, the zamindari system must have to be rooted out or completely abolished. Patel, with one wave of his magic wand, killed all the native Princes while Nehru with one gesture of his diplomatic finger put an end to the entire race of landlords in India. He set free, by that gesture, the poor farmers, cultivators and peasants and made them the master of their own lands, own produce, own labour, and own hearth and home. Nehru believed in work, and that is why, he wanted to reward the labourers—the tillers of lands—who actually deserved the fruit of their labour, and not the Zaminders or taluqdars or landlords who simply by means of some paper-title held the hereditary rights over lands without holding the plough or the sickle even once in their life. Nehru noticed this great injustice being done to the peasant class, and that is why, he denuded the landlords of their paper titles, and offered them in return some paper certificates or some pieces of land on condition that they would till them with their own hands, and not be mere overlords to the cultivators. This novel idea Nehru must have got from Russia which he had visited several times before he became the Prime Minister of India.

(4) SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gandhi was not in favour of very high scientific or of heavy industrial developments. He believed in the Charka and only in cottage industries. But Nehru believed in both. Nehru himself was a man of science; and besides, as he was bred and brought up in the European atmosphere, and as also he was educated in England for the most part of his life, he imbibed the western ideas of progress. He believed in materialism; he believed in science and industries and technology; he believed in both Eastern and Western culture; he wanted to take the utmost advantage of the world progress and world culture; and that is why, as soon as India became independent and he became the Prime Minister, he initiated so many scientific

institutes and laboratories and also undertook so many development projects that even a country like America wondered how a country like India, in the very beginning of her making, could dare undertake so many development projects and initiate so many more scientific research institutes.

Nehru himself being a man of science was keenly interested in scientific research and development. Immediately after the attainment of political independence, Nehru took charge of a special portfolio of scientific research which was other than the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research or the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which had been established in 1940 and 1942 respectively in order to help the allied forces during the Second World War of 1939-45. Later on, a separate Ministry was opened for the portfolio of National Resources and Scientific Research. But now Scientific Research, Cultural Affairs and Education came under the one Ministry of Education. Our Government announced its scientific policy on the 4th March, 1958 in the following terms:—

- (1) To foster, promote and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied and educational.
- (2) To ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research-scientists of the highest quality, and to recognize their work as an important component of the strength of the nation.
- (3) To encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence.
- (4) To ensure that creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope of scientific activity.
- (5) To encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge in an atmosphere of academic freedom.
- (6) And, in general, to secure for the people of the country, all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

The scientific research under the Government of India is conducted chiefly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which was set up in 1942; the various national

laboratories or research institutes were aided by the Council, the functions of which are (a) promotion, guidance and co-operation of scientific and industrial research in India; (b) establishment, assistance and development to special institutions or departments of existing institutions, for scientific study of problems affecting the industries and trades; (c) establishment and award of research studentships and fellowships; (d) utilization of the results of the researches conducted under the auspices of the Council towards the development of industries in the country; (e) establishment, maintenance and management of laboratories, workshops and organisations, to further scientific and industrial research for the use of human industries; (f) collection and spread of information in regard not only to research but also to industrial matters generally; (g) Publication of Scientific papers and a journal of Industrial Research and Development. Under the guidance of Nehru the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has extended its activities in various directions. Research Co-ordination, Industrial Liaison and Extension Unit maintains suitably documented information on the progress of research in the National Laboratories and assists internal coordination between the National Laboratories, Institutes and the CSIR. The unit maintains external coordination with other research organisations, such as, the Railways, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research etc. Survey and Planning of Scientific Research Unit was set up in March, 1963, for the purpose of collecting data and information on proper planning of research. Designing and Engineering Unit provides assistance to the National Laboratories in the translation of laboratory result into industrial practice, evaluation of the processes developed in the laboratories from commercial point of view, designing of pilot and industrial plants based on these processes. Defence Co-ordination Unit was set up in 1962 for co-ordinating the activities of the CSIR Laboratories pertaining to defence problems, studying the defence requirements of imported strategic items, identifying the problems on which research and development work could be started on top priority basis. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (*Insdoc*) was established in 1951, and is located at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. The Centre provides documentation ser-

vices to National Laboratories, scientific institutions, Universities and industrial concerns. It is a national repository for reports of scientific work carried out in the country, whether published or unpublished. The objects and aims or functions of the National Research Development Corporation of India are to develop and exploit in the public interest for profit or otherwise :—(a) all inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, whether patentable or otherwise; (b) all patents and inventions of other departments of Government of India including those of commodity research committees and other statutory research organisations including technical and engineering know-how of processes; (c) such other patents as may be voluntarily assigned by general or special agreements, by Universities, research institutions or individuals; and (d) such other processes and patents, the development of which may be entrusted to the Co-operation.

A chain of National Laboratories have been established in India ever since Independence under the inspiration of Nehru who had been always quickening the scientific and industrial developments of our country in many ways and directions. The following are the National Laboratories and Institutes :—

National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.

National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, Bihar.

Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore City.

Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.

Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, Madras.

Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, Rajasthan.

National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow.

Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad.

Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.
 Indian Institute for Experimental Medicine, Calcutta.
 Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta.
 Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu-Tawai, Jammu and Kashmir.

Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute,
 Durgapur, West Bengal.

Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute,
 Nagpur.

National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.

National Research Laboratory Jorhat.

Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation, Lucknow.

Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh.

Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun.

National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad.

Visvevaraiya Industrial and Technological Museum,
 Bangalore.

Indian Ocean Expedition, New Delhi.

Mafatlal Scientific and Technological Museum, Bombay.

Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar.

National Biological Laboratory, Palampur, Kangra.

Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi.

Nehru initiated many other research institutes in India—Botanical, Zoological, Geological, Anthropological, Atomic Energy and Space, Engineering, Medical, Agricultural, and even cultural research institutes. There are eleven Hydraulic Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona) is the pioneer hydraulic research station in Poona. The following are the Medical Research Institutes in India :—

National Malaria Institute, Delhi.

All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

Patel Chest Institute, Delhi.

Central Leprosy Research Institute, Madras.

Haffkin Institute, Bombay.

Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.

Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras.

The following are the Agricultural research institutes in India :—

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Indian Veterenary Research Institutes, Mukteswar and Izzatnagar (U.P.).

National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Punjab.

Sugar Research Institute, Coimbatore.

Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga (Bombay).

Central Jute Technological Research Laboratory, Calcutta.

Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Hooghly.

Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.

Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry.

Bidi Tobacco Research Station, Anand.

Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam.

Deep Sea Fishing Research Station, Kayamkulam, Travancore.

Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.

Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu, Punjab.

Fruit Research Institute, Sabour, Bhagalpur.

Sugarcane Research Station, Poona.

Sugarcane Research Station, Shahjahanpur.

Central Fisheries Technological Stations, Cochin and Ernakulam.

Bose Institute, Calcutta.

Birbal Sahani Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow.

Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi.
 Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science,
 Poona.

There are six Demographic Research Centres, one each at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Dharwar, and Poona. The following are the Family Planning Communication Research Centres :—

Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay.
 Family Planning Institute, New Delhi.
 Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow.
 Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.
 Pilot and Training Health Project, Gandhigram, Madurai,
 Madras.
 Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.
 New Delhi Family Planning Association, New Delhi.
 Kerala University, Trivandrum.

(5) RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

Many River Valley Projects have been undertaken and completed during Nehru's regime, and they are most expensive and gigantic undertakings indeed.

Bhakra-Nangal Project—The Bhakra ranks among the greatest engineering feats of the world. It is the biggest multi-purpose project in India. Bhakra-Nangal Project consists of (1) a 740 ft. high dam across Sutlej at Bhakra (2) 95 ft. high Nangal Dam (3) 40 mile long Nangal hydal channel (4) one power house on the left bank of the Bhakra Dam (5) two power houses on the hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla, and (6) about 652 miles of canals and 2200 miles of distributories. The project has been nearly completed. The full installed capacity of the Project is 604 mw. The area to be irrigated annually by the Bhakra canals will be 36 lakh acres on full development.

Bhakra Right Bank Power Project—It is actually a part of the main Bhakra-Nangal Project.

Beas Project—It has two units—(1) Beas-Sutlej Link and

(2) **Beas Dam at Pong.** The first unit offers the prospect of the diversion of the Beas Water into the Sutlej to avail itself of 1000 ft. fall at Dehar and 400 ft. fall at Bhakra for generation of electric power *etc.* The total power potential is 733 mw. This project will provide irrigation to a cultivable area of 13 lakh acres.

Gandak Project—It is an inter-state project in which Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States, while irrigation and power benefits would also accrue to Nepal.

Damodar Valley Corporation—This multi-purpose project has been undertaken to control the turbulent Damodar river and its tributories which overflow their banks and work destruction to the people of West Bengal and Bihar. It consists of four dams on the main Damodar river and its tributories. The project is expected to afford flood protection to the Damodar Valley, to generate about 979900 kw. of hydro-electric and thermal power and to extend irrigation facilities to an area of 1026000 acres.

Tilaiya Dam—It is located about twelve miles from Kodarma railway station across the Barakar river. It is 1200 ft. long and 99 ft. high. Its storage capacity is 320000 acre-feet.

Konar Dam—It is located in Hazaribagh district of Bihar across the Konar river. Its storage capacity is 273000 acre ft. It is 160 ft. high and 848 ft. long which is all concrete.

Maithon Dam—It is located sixteen miles from Asansol railway station across the Barakar river. It is 162 ft. long and 2062 ft. high and is chiefly designed for flood control.

Panchet Hill Dam—It is in Dhanbad district of Bihar, across the Damodar river. It is 134 ft. high and 7135 ft. long.

Tenughat Dam—It is a dam on the Damodar river. The water from this dam would be available to a super-thermal power station at Bhojnadi.

Durgapur Barrage—It is situated about one mile from Durgapur railway station in West Bengal. It is 38 ft. high and 2271 ft. long. Nearly 85 miles of the main left bank canal will

be navigable and provide an alternative means of communication between Calcutta and Ranigunj coal-fields.

Bokaro Thermal Power House—It is about twelve miles from the Konar Dam in Hazaribagh district of Bihar. It supplies power to Tatas at Jamshedpur, Hirapur, to copper mines at Ghatsila, to coal mines of West Bengal and Bihar, and to industries, around Asansol, Sindri, and Calcutta.

Durgapur Thermal Power Station—Its installed capacity is 150000 kw.

Chandrapura Thermal Power Station—It is still not completed.

Ghataprabha Project—It is 71 miles long ; it is expected to irrigate 2·98 lakh acres in Belgaum and Bijapur districts. It includes a dam at Hidkal for storing 21300 m cft.

Farakka Barrage Project—Its object is to save Calcutta port from silting up.

Tista Multi-purpose Project—It is a barrage across the river Tista in West Bengal. It intended to generate hydro-electric power of 48000 kw.

Chambal Project—This multipurpose project is a joint venture of M.P. and Rajasthan. This project consists of three stages :—(1) construction of Gandhi Sagar Dam, a power house at the foot of the dam, Kotah Barrage, and Irrigation Canal System. (2) construction of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam (3) construction of Kotah Dam and a power station. The project will generate 230000 kw. of power and will irrigate 14 lakh acres of land.

Malaprabha Project—The dam is 145 ft. high which runs across the Malaprabha river, a tributary of the Krishna, in Blgaum district of Mysore State. Its Right Bank Canal will irrigate an area of three lakh acres.

Tungahadra Project—It is a joint venture of Andhra and Mysore. The dam is 162 ft. high and 7942 ft. long. It is located on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram. The project will irrigate 1010300 acres of land, and generate 99000 kw. of power.

Parambikulam—Aliyar Project—It is a multi-purpose and multi-valley Project for the benefit of Madras and Kerala States.

Hirakud Dam Project—It is in Orissa; it is the longest dam in the world *i.e.* 15748 ft. long. It consists of a dam across the Mahanadi river, with two canals for irrigation and hydro-electric installations.

Bhadra Reservoir Project—It is a multi-purpose project. Its dam is 1445 ft. long and 235 ft. high. It is expected to irrigate 17894 acres of land.

Kakrapara Project—It is a development of the Tapti Valley in Surat. It will irrigate 6.45 lakh acres

Sone Barrage Project—It holds out the prospects of (1) construction of a barrage 4616 ft. long, five miles up-stream of the existing anicut at Dehri-on-Sone with two wing canals on either side. The Some Barrage Bridge is the longest bridge in the world.

Navgram Project—The dam is located at Navgram, Broach district.

Ukai Project—It is a multi-purpose project. The dam is 236 ft. high on the river Tapti near village Ukai in Surat district.

Pochampad Project—The dam lies across Godavari river near Pochampad village in Nirmal Taluk, Andhra Pradesh.

Mahi Irrigation and Power Project—The dam is 120 ft. high across the river Mahi. The project will irrigate 109100 acres of land, and generate 2900 Kw. of power.

Mayurakshi Project—It is chiefly an irrigation project. It is located at Messanjori about twenty miles north-west of Suri in Birbhum district of West Bengal.

Kangsabati Project—Two independent dams erected on the Kangsabati river and the Kumari river in Bankura district of West Bengal. The length of the Dam and Dykes is 6.5 miles and the maximum height of the dam above the river-bed is 135 ft.

Ramganga Project—This is a multi-purpose project in

Uttar Pradesh. It has three units—(1) Dams and Appurtenant Works. (2) Irrigation and Drainage Works. (3) Power Generation Works

Kosi Project—It will offer protection against floods and will irrigate about 14.05 Lakh acres annually in Bihar.

Nagarjuna Sagar—It is a scheme of Andhra Pradesh. It comprises a dam 302 ft high near Nandikonda village across the river Krishna, and two canals which will irrigate six lakh acres of land.

Tawa Project—It is a project in Madhya Pradesh, and it envisages the construction of (1) a dam 5315 ft. long and 182 ft. high across the river Tawa; (2) two earthen dykes, 771 ft. and 781 ft. long; (3) a net-work of canals and distributories on either side of the river; (4) two power houses with total installed capacity of 42 mw; and (5) connected transmission lines.

Bhima Project—It is the biggest of Maharashtra's irrigation projects on the Bhima river which is a tributary of the Krishna river; and it is intended to irrigate 450000 acres of land.

Ittiadob Project—It is on the Garhni river in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. It is intended to irrigate 75000 acres of land.

Port of Calcutta Project—This project has been undertaken because of the deterioration of the Hooghly river, which may lead to the extinction of the Port of Calcutta.

Matatila Dam—The dam is located 35 miles South-East of Jhansi town in UP. It will irrigate 409582 acres of land in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Kundah Hydro-electric Project—It is the biggest project undertaken by Madras State. It is located in the Nilgiris. It consists of four power houses. The project has been built with aid from the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan.

Rajasthan Canal Project—This project envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike Barrage across

the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts :—(1) Rajasthan Feeder (2) Rajasthan Canal. The Rajasthan Feeder is 134 miles long, of which 110 miles lie in the Punjab. The Rajasthan Canal is 291 miles long; it lies entirely in Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Canal project will help the irrigation of 28.75 Lakh acres of land.

Upper Krishna Project—It is a spillway dam 127.5 ft. high and 34200 ft. long. It is located across the Krishna river at Narayanpur in Gulbarga district of Mysore.

(6) HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND THERMAL PROJECTS.

Katahgudam Thermal Power Station—It is located in Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh.

Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking—Its total available power is 161 mw.

Dhuvaran Thermal Station—It is located on the bank of the river Mahi at Dhuvaran in the Khaira district of Gujaraj State. The first stage of the project envisages installation of four generating units of 62.5 mw. each. The second stage of the project provides for the installation of two additional units of 125/140 mw.

Delhi Thermal Project—It consists of three units of 50-62 mw. each. A barrage across Jumna is proposed to be constructed.

Ramayagundam Thermal Power Station—It is located in the Telengana region and has an installed capacity of 37.5 mw. comprising twelve mw. units.

Upper Sileru H.E. Project—It is located across the Sileru river in Andhra Pradesh. It houses two units of 60 mw. each.

Pamba-Kakki Hydro-electric Project—It utilizes the resources of the Upper Periyar Valley, and is the biggest project in Kerala. The scheme envisages installation of five units of 100 mw. each.

Kundah Hydro-electric Project—It consists of three stages—two of which are complete with an installed capacity of 180 mw.

Mattur Tunnel Project—It comprises of an installation of four generating units of 50 mw. each.

Neyveli Thermal Power Project—It is located at Neyveli in South Arcot district about 140 miles from Madras City. In the first stage, Russia erected the six units of 50 mw. each. The station till today generates 2259 million units.

Kayna Hydro-electric Project—The project has been handed over to the State Electricity Board of Maharashtra. It comprises three stages of construction.

Sharavati Valley Deveopment—It comprises construction of a storage dam in Mysore. The dam is 184 ft. high above the river bed and 6860 ft. long.

Balimela Project—It is constructed on the Sileru river. It will utilize the tail waters of the Machkund Power Station in Orissa.

Obra Hydro-electric Project—It envisages utilisation of the tail race waters from Rihand power station over a drop of 68 ft. of the Rihand river down-streem of the Rihand Dam Power Station.

Obra Thermal Power Station—It comprises five generating units of 50 mw. each.

Rihand Project—A dam is built across the Rihand river near Pipri village in the Mirzapur district of U.P. The dam is 102 yards high and 10213 yards long. The powerhouse contains six generating units of 50 mw. each.

Bandel Thermal Power Station—It is located near Bandel in West Bengal. The station will comprise four units of 75885 mw. each.

Trisuli Project—It comprises the construction of a diversion weir across the Trisuli river, water conductor system, and a power system with three generating units of 3 mw. each. This is in Nepal for urban areas only.

Naharkatiya Thermal Project—This utilizes the naturl gas available from the Naharkatiya oil fields.

Umian Hydro-electric Project—The first stage involves construction of a 210 ft. high dam on Umian river in Assam.

Lower Jhelum H.E. Project—It is located in Baramulla district on river Jhelum. It consists of an installation of seven units of 16 mw. each.

Korba Thermal Power Station—It comprises of an installation of four additional units of 50 mw. each in the existing Korba Power House near Chamba in Bilaspur district of U.P.

Amarkantak Thermal Power Station—It involves an installation of two units of 3 mw. each.

Badarpur Thermal Power Station—The first stage consists of the installation of 3×50 mw. units with a provision for extension upto 4×150 mw.

Machkund Project—This is a joint venture of Andhra and Orissa States.

Srisaigram Project—The project envisages the construction of a dam, a power house, and transmission lines and sub-stations. The dam is across the Krishna river ; it is 385 ft. high and 1685 ft. long.

Talchar Thermal Station—It comprises a thermal power station with four generating units of 62.5 m.w. each.

Barauni Thermal Power Station—It is intended to meet the urgent load demands in North Bihar.

Pathratu Thermal Power Station—It is intended to supply power to the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Hatia in Hazaribagh district of Bihar.

Satpura Thermal Power Station—It is a joint venture of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. It consists of five generating units, each of 54/62.5 mw. capacity.

Bhakra Right Bank Power Station—It utilizes the power potential from Bhakra Dam.

Yamuna Hydel Scheme—It proposes to harness the river Jamuna and its tributary Tons in two stages. The first stage envisages construction of a barrage, while the second stage envisages the construction of a dam near village Ichari.

INDUSTRIES

During the regime of Nehru various kinds of industries attained great developments. The public sector industrial enterprises are set up under the Ministry of Industries in the form of the following companies which should give an idea to our readers how in a gigantic scale Nehru tried to develop the various heavy industries of our country. His real aim was to bring India to the level of any of the most highly developed countries such as Japan, Russia, America, Germany *etc.* We are mentioning below some of the major companies which undertake the development or production of some of the heavy industries in our country :—

Fertiliser Corporation of India—Set up at Nangal (Punjab), Sindri (Bihar) Tromby, Namrup, Gorakhpur, Korba and Durgapur.

Hindusthan Aeronautics Ltd.—It is working at Bangalore, Kanpur, Nasik, and Hyderabad.

Hindusthan Aircraft—Its factory is set up at Bangalore.

The Hindusthan Aeronautics Ltd.—It is operating in Bangalore.

Air India Corporation—Air India International Corporation was incorporated in 1953, taking over the assets and business of Air India International Ltd. In 1962, the word 'International' was dropped.

Indian Air Lines Corporation—It was set up in 1953.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works—It was set up in 1948 at Mihijam in West Bengal. Production commenced in 1950. It now produces about 200 WG-type locomotives a year. It has started producing electric engines.

Integral Coach Factory—The factory is located at Perambur in the North West of Madras. It started production of all-steel light weight integral rail coaches in October, 1955.

Diesel Locomotive Works—The project is at Banaras, and

it is in collaboration with ALCO of U.S.A. for the production of BG Locomotives.

National Instruments—The Mathematical Instruments office at Calcutta was converted in 1957 under the name of **National Instruments Ltd.**—It manufactures various types of scientific and precision instruments such as hydrometers, barometers, measuring cylinders *etc.*

Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.—This Company has been entrusted with the responsibility of administering and executing the following projects—(1) **High Pressure Boiler Plant**, Tiruchirapalli, Madras. (2) **Heavy Power Equipment Plant**, Ramchandrapuram, Andhra Pradesh. (3) **Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant**, Hardwar, U.P.

Heavy Electrical (India) Ltd.—It was incorporated in 1964. It is responsible for administering only Bhopal unit.

Nahan Foundry Ltd., Sirmur, Himachal Pradesh—It was brought under the ownership of the Government of India in 1952. It manufactures mainly agricultural implements *e.g.* crane-crushers.

Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad—It was set up in 1943. It manufactures machine tools and accessories, precision tools, auto and diesel parts, railway components *etc.*

Hindusthan Machine Tools Ltd., Jalahalli, Bangalore—It was incorporated in 1953. It produces centre height lathes and manufactures 16 types of cylindrical grinding machine.

Hindusthan Cables Ltd., Rupnarainpur, West Bengal—It was incorporated in 1952, with the object of manufacturing telecommunication cables and accessories.

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.—In 1961, Eastern Shipping Corporation and Western Shipping Corporation were amalgamated into this company. Its object is to increase India's overseas shipping. The tonnage of vessels owned by the Corporation is 236586 GRT.

Hindusthan Shipyard.—The foundation stone was laid in 1941 at Visakhapatnam. This shipyard was acquired by the

Government of India from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in 1952. It is capable of building four diesel-propelled ships a year. The first ship was built and launched in 1948.

Mogul Line Ltd.—Originally, it was known as the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. It became a India Government Company in 1960.

Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.—It was taken over by the Government of India in 1960. Its business is marine repair in the Port of Calcutta; further, it undertakes design and construction of coastal ships.

Mazagaon Docks Ltd.—It was taken over by the Government of India in 1960. Its main work is ship repairing, ship-building and general engineering works; it manages the ship-yards at Bombay and Goa.

Machine Tools Prototype Factory—It was started in Ambarnath (near Bombay) in 1951. It designs special type of tools and machines required for use by Ordnance factories.

Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.—This factory was set up in collaboration with the Automatic Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd, U.K. The factory manufactures all types of telephone equipment and long-distance carrier equipment.

Hindusthan Insecticides Ltd.—It was established in 1954. It manages the two government-owned DDT factories at Delhi and Alwaye. It produced 1480.28 tonnes of technical DDT in 1964-65.

Pyrites and Chemicals Development Corporation Ltd.—It was set up in 1960 in Sindri. In reality, it is a sulphuric acid plant based on Pyrites.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—It was registered in New Delhi in 1961 in order to implement the four drug projects to be set up with the aid of USSR Government. The four drug projects are (1) Anti-biotics at Rishikesh, (2) Synthetic Drugs at Hyderabad, (3) Surgical Instruments at Madras, (4) Photo Chemicals at Kerala.

Hindusthan Organic Chemicals Ltd.—This company was incorporated in 1960, for the manufacture of basic chemicals and intermediates in collaboration with a Consortium of West German Consultants.

Hindusthan Antibiotics Ltd.—This is a penicillin factory set up at Pimpri in Maharashtra with the help of UNICEF and WHO.

State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.—It was set up in 1956 in order to diversify and supplement India's foreign trade.

Hindusthan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—It was registered in Madras in 1960 for the manufacture of raw films for cinema industry, photographic papers and films and X-ray films in technical collaboration with a French firm.

National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.—It was set up in 1955. Its chief function is to supply machinery on a hire-purchase basis to small-scale industries.

National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.—It was set up in 1960.

Hindusthan Housing Factory Ltd.—It was incorporated in 1953. The factory manufactures transmission poles, street light poles, industrial heavy beams, prefabricated roofs, doors, windows, foam concrete and partition blocks.

National Projects Construction Corporation—It is a Government concern incorporated in 1957. It is executing works on various river valley projects.

Instrumentation Ltd.—It was incorporated in 1964 with its registered office at Kota. It will manufacture electronic and electro-magnetic instruments.

Hindusthan Teleprinters Ltd.—It was registered in 1960. The factory is in Madras; and it has been set up for the manufacture of teleprinters and ancillary equipment in technical collaboration with Messrs. Ing. C. Olivetti and C. S. P. A. Italy.

Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.—It was set up in 1958. It was originally known as Indian Handicraft Development Corporation. It directs its activities towards creating new markets in India and abroad.

Indian Explosive Factory—This factory was opened in 1958 at Gomia, Hazaribagh, Bihar in collaboration with Imperial Chemical Industries for manufacturing India's requirements of Industrial blasting explosives.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.—Jalahalli, Bangalore—It was registered in 1954 for setting up a large-scale industry for the manufacture of wireless and electronic equipment, primarily for the defence services and civil departments of the Government.

Hindusthan Steel Ltd.—It was incorporated in 1953. It consists of four projects—(1) Rourkela Steel Project (Orissa) (2) Bhilai Steel Project (Madhya Pradesh). (3) Durgapur Steel Project (West Bengal). (4) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

Bokaro Steel Ltd.—It was established at Bokaro in Bihar in 1962 with the financial and technical help of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.—It was incorporated in 1956. Its object is five-fold—(1) mining project (2) thermal plant (3) fertilizer plant (4) briquette-making plant (5) clay-washing plant.

Oil India (OIL) Ltd.—It was incorporated in Assam in 1959 for the exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) and for the construction of pipe lines to the two refineries set up in the public sector.

Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.—It was incorporated in 1964. It will have two divisions—refining and marketing, with headquarters in New Delhi and Bombay respectively.

Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation—It was set up in 1963. Its main objective is to purchase, market, and export and exhibit films.

Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi—It was intended originally to be a public limited company; but in 1956, it was taken

up by the India Government, that built a hotel under the name of "Ashoka Hotel" which started functioning in the same year within six months.

Janpath Hotels Ltd.—It was registered in 1963. The hotel has 280 beds and 222 rooms all of which are air-conditioned.

Bombay Uranium-Thorium Factory.—Its foundation stone was laid in 1954. It will produce 205 to 228 tons of thorium nitrate per year. The factory will process indigenous uranium and thorium ores and also uranium-bearing residues of Indian Rare Earths.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.—It was formed in 1958 at Ranchi (Bihar). It was set up with a view to manufacture heavy capital equipment through (a) Heavy Machine Building Project (b) Foundry Forge Project (c) Heavy Machine Tools Project. (d) Coal Mining Machinery Project.

National Coal Development Corporation—It was set up with its office at Ranchi to look after the production of coal in public sector. It has been formed to own and manage the existing State collieries and the new collieries to be established.

National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.—It was incorporated in 1958. It has been entrusted with the execution of the following schemes:—(1) Kiriburu Iron Ore Project, Bihar; (2) Bailadila Iron Ore Project, M.P.; (3) Redi Iron Ore Project, Maharashtra; (4) Khetri Copper Project, Rajasthan; (5) Panna Diamond Mining Project, M. P.; (6) Daribo Copper Project.

Indian Rare Earths Ltd.—It was set up in 1950 at Alwaye in Kerala for treating 1500 tons of monazite per year and producing about 1500 tons of rare earth and also carbonate and sodium phosphate.

Travancore Minerals Ltd.—It was registered in 1956 for taking over all sand separation undertakings.

Hindusthan Salts Ltd.—It was set up at Jaipur in 1958

for taking over the Government Salt Works at Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan), Kharagoda (Gujarat), and Didwana.

Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.—It was set up in 1956 with the object of raising, assembling and transporting iron and other minerals in Orissa.

National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.—It is situated at Nepanagar (M.P.) It was formed in 1947.

Indian Engineers Ltd.—It was set up to undertake the designing, construction and management of industrial projects in both the public and the private Sectors.

Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.—It was set up at Bangalore in 1964. Its object is to manufacture various types of earth-moving equipment in collaboration with some American firm—Le Tournean Westinghouse Company of Perovia.

Cement Corporation of India Private Ltd.—It was set up in 1965 for promoting cement industry in India.

Under the inspiration and guidance of Nehru, so many industries—heavy, small-scale and cottage industries—were organised and developed. The following is the description of some of the industries which have rapidly developed in our country due to Nehru's initiative:—Textiles; Engineering; Jute; Aluminium; Light Mechanicals; Electrical Engineering; Sugar; Plywood; Cycle; Paper and Paper Boards; Leather, Hides and Skins; Tanning; Scientific and Medical Instruments; Rayon; Silk; Industrial Gases; Industrial Explosives; Sewing Machines; Wool Industry; Carpets; Cement; Ceramics; Rubber Goods; Glass; Soaps; Automobile Industry; Plastics; Tobacco; Coir; Sports Goods; Biscuits; Lac; Vanaspati Industry; Tea; Coffee; Rubber etc. Some of the special cottage industry products of India are Khadi; Bidi work; Fulkari (special Punjabi Shawl-work). Filigree; Horn Articles; Ivory work; Nirmal Work (trays, bangles, lamp-stands, cigarette cases etc); Metal Art Wares; Inlay Work etc.

(8) RAISING OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING

Nehru's eyes were always on the American standard of living because that standard is the highest in the world. But

in a poor and backward country like India one cannot attain a high standard of living all of a sudden; but whatever standard is now-a-days being maintained in the Indian towns and cities by the middle class people, by the Government officers and by the business men is not as low as it was before the partition of India. Every Indian whose income is Rs. 150/- per month is maintaining a bicycle; one who has an income of Rs. 500/- per month is having a Scooter, while every man who earns Rs. 1000/- or more per month owns a self-driven car. Most of the houses of such categories of people in India have fairly furnished drawing-rooms or bed-rooms or even bath-rooms and kitchens. Even the villagers in India use some wireless-set and go well-dressed either in *Dhoti* and *Kurta* or in trousers. Some of the village women have learnt the art of personal beautification by using rouge, lipstick, powder and other cosmetics. Most of the town women who have got high education curl their hair, paint their eye brows, use lipstick invariably in order to look smart or upto date. This is definitely a high standard of living although due to high house rent and also high prices of essential goods in India, most people are ill-fed, and naturally, they grow weak or diseased due to which they have to pay heavy medical bills every month. Then again, the people of modern India have taken to sports and games, photo plays (Cinema) and club life etc. all of which clearly indicate a higher standard of living to which Indians were not used five decades ago. Some of the aristocrats either high officials or big business men attend gambling or drinking clubs which they consider as the high style of living. Of course Nehru did not want his countrymen to be drinkers or gamblers but surely he wanted them to have healthy food, healthy houses, and decent dress and decent ways of living. Nehru knew quite well that in the beginning of industrial development no country can make money, and hence, the people of such a country can not afford to spend money on many of the luxury goods such as heater, cooler, radio, car etc. all of which of course will come to them in due course of time. If Nehru had lived another twenty years he could have easily seen India following or maintaining the same standard of living as England, France, Germany or other European countries are maintaining.

So far the standard of living is concerned, there is a world of difference between his ideal and that of Gandhi. Gandhi recommended simple dress, simple food and simple ways of living. Gandhi was never in favour of the development of any of the heavy industries because he used to believe seriously that it is industrialisation that brings poverty to the majority of the people in a country, and that it is the development of industries which has brought to the modern age the curse of Communism. But Nehru's principle was just like that of an American—to increase one's wants of life and to try to meet those wants; to live a decent and comfortable life as far as possible, and not to live like beggars and fakirs which Gandhi himself preferred to live and which he recommended also for his countrymen.

(9) STRENGTHENING OF INDIAN DEFENCE

Nehru was a practical man although he was also a great visionary in the sense that he used to dream of some ideal State or ideal Government or ideal society or ideal ways of living which he used to find here and there scattered all over the world in Europe or in America or even in Russia or in Japan. When China struck India in October, 1962, Nehru's dreams received a rude shock, and since then, he thought seriously how best he could strengthen his country and make it invulnerable in all respects against all foreign aggressors. Since 1962, Nehru enlarged all our armed forces, trained them in all the modern ways of fighting, and provided them with the latest weapons of war except ofcourse the nuclear weapons. Nehru came to know from the Chinese attack that the Himalayas are vulnerable; he came to know from Pakistan's aggression that even the nearest neighbours cannot be trusted. He knew further he has to defend the largest frontiers of his country in all corners and directions—the North, the South, the East and the West. That is why, he invested most of India's capital in the defence projects, and had consequently to slow down other peaceful development projects of science or industries. Our air force was small; our navy was smaller still; hence, he put all his brains, energy and capital into these two particular branches of the armed forces. Ofcourse, Soviet Union, as well

as U.S.A. have been helping us in this direction a good deal—each with a different motive. America has been helping us because she wants to strengthen India against China, while Russia has been helping us because she wants that India should also go red but hold against China who is now ambitious of Asian domination if not exactly world domination.

(10) COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

In order to make the literacy drive successful, Nehru enforced compulsory Primary Education. He knew that hardly fifteen per cent people of his country were literate. He knew further that it is a problem to take up any social reform project or even any industrial project in a country which is so full of illiteracy because the more a person is illiterate, the more he is superstitious and prejudiced in his mind, and because such a mind is strictly opposed to any measure or programme that proposes for reform. Nehru knew that when during the British rule Raja Ram Mohan Roy proposed for the education of women, most of the guardians rose up in arms against the proposal, and it was with the greatest ado that Raja Ram Mohan Roy could persuade very few of the Hindu or Muslim families to educate their women. We remember how fifty years ago or even a little earlier, the Brahmos (followers of Brahmoism founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy) had to face a regular boycott, by the Hindu society, particularly in those families which used to send over their girls to school or to college for education. Nehru used to say that if in matters of education the illiterate or ignorant people can have such a serious misunderstanding, how much more of misunderstanding they will have about any measure of administration or legislation, any project of development of the nation however fair or justified it might be from the standpoint of national good or welfare.

Then again, Nehru used to think quite rightly that illiterate masses are not fit to be voters for sending their representatives to the various legislative assemblies or councils of their country because they can not judge properly the requisite qualities of a good administrator or legislator. Nehru further feared that a handful number of cunning people would then be

returned if all illiterate people were to vote for them, and naturally, he could never expect from such representatives of the people any fair deal or any fair understanding. It is politics which makes knaves of people; and it is such knaves who collect votes from the illiterate people by unfair means and come to occupy high positions in the administration and legislation of their country. Most of these political knaves are extremely selfish, and as such they would sacrifice every kind of welfare of the people for their own advancement. But when India will have at least fifty per cent literacy, the eyes of the common people will be fairly opened, and they will be able to realise who are really good and who are really wicked, who are actually the enemies of their country and who are the real friends, and they will vote only for those who are truly deserving, honest, and fair. Nehru's motive behind compulsory primary education was also to make the people of his country fit for the struggle for existence, because without some amount of education how could they earn their living? Nehru's aim was always to industrialise India, and for the industrialisation of a country, some standard of education (particularly technical) has to be attained, which would be an impossibility if the masses are completely illiterate. Even modern agriculture requires some amount of education, and because Indian cultivators lack this kind of education, we are having famine of food so frequently and we have to beg or borrow food from other countries.

(11) ERADICATION OF MALARIA, SMALL POX AND TUBERCULOSIS

India has been a victim for decades, if not for centuries, of malaria, small pox and tuberculosis. Malaria is the result of mosquito bites, and it is generally the places which are surrounded by forests or by rivers, ponds and pools of water that become the hotbeds of the mosquitos, and hence, of malarial fever which is so devitalising that in a few months the victim comes near death. Mosquito may be the direct cause of malaria but poverty and insufficiency of nourishing food is the corollary cause of the aggravation of the disease. Tuberculosis is a fatal wasting disease. The tubercles or germs of

tuberculosis are found in the lungs, in the bones, in the intestines, and they produce slow fever, cough and ultimately lead to the rupture of the blood vessels which cause the patient to vomit blood. India has become the hot-bed of tuberculosis because of poverty, insufficiency of nourishing food, unhygienic condition of the towns and the cities, the slum houses, the dirty lanes, gutters and dumps of rubbish, filth *etc.* in the courtyards of the houses, want of ventilation, lack of fresh air and sufficient light in the living rooms in most of the houses in the congested parts of the towns and the cities. So far small pox is concerned. it is also a fatal disease although some of the cases often survive the attack. Smallpox comes from the contagion of cowpox or chickenpox or any other animal or birdpox. It is as wide-spread in India as malaria and tuberculosis. Smallpox is a contagious disease, while tuberculosis is an infectious disease but malaria is neither contagious nor infectious. But if a malarial patient sleeps in the same bed or room with a healthy person the latter will be bitten by the mosquitos that have already bitten the malarial patient, and thus the healthy person may be infected by the malarial patient. For malaria, quinine is the best antidote or remedy. For tuberculosis, B.C.G. injection is the sovereign remedy or preventive ; and for Smallpox, vaccination is the only preventive. Our government has cleared the forests, the ponds and the pools, and has also heavily sprayed them with D.D.T. which is the best germicide in the world so far discovered. Our government also has made provision in every village, town and city for the wholesale vaccination of their population. Our government has also arranged for the popularisation of the B.C.G. injection in every Indian family ; and that is how, the three fatal or pernicious diseases have been considerably controlled.

(12) ADVANCEMENT OF HINDI AND ENGLISH

Ever since Hindi became the national language of our country there has been much of controversy over both the languages, although there is absolutely no ground for such useless controversy chiefly because English being a foreign language can never take the place of the national language of our country, nor Hindi being an undeveloped language and also a

language which is not spoken or understood by South India, cannot occupy the same prominent position as English which is the greatest international language in the world. The South Indians naturally put up a stiff opposition when the fanatic champions of Hindi tried to thrust Hindi upon them in order to hasten the popularity of it in the whole of South India. Nehru at this crisis saved the situation by declaring that English will remain an associate language everywhere in India so long the non-Hindi-speaking people cannot or do not like to adopt Hindi as their link language. Nehru pointed out by the way on this occasion that both Hindi and English have to be most vigorously cultivated. Hindi cannot be neglected because in obedience to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, the real father of the nation, it has been proclaimed as the national language of India, and also because it is most widely spoken and understood in India. So far English is concerned, it being the most highly developed language in the world and also being the chief source of all kinds of knowledge, must be cultivated independently of Hindi with the same earnestness and vigour because otherwise all the doors and windows of knowledge of the Arts, Sciences, *etc.* will be closed to India, and consequently, India will remain blind as she was blind before the Britishers came to India and taught her people the English language although with no motive of benefitting them any way. Even countries like Russia, France, Japan, China have been cultivating the English language most assiduously, and that is why, they are so much advanced scientifically and industrially. But none of these countries has made English as their national language or even their link language. Indians have been unfortunately so much prejudiced against the English people because of their two centuries of misrule and exploitation that some of them have started hating even the English language although there can be no malice or jealousy or enmity associated with any language in the world. Then again, it is mostly those who are unfortunate enough not to have learnt the English language or to get its various benefits that are most opposed to the English language without any rhyme or reason. We find in our country particularly, when Hindi has been declared as the National language of India, how the *Hindiwalas* profess their hatred towards the English language and how at the same

times these champions of the Hindi language love to put on the English costume, to follow or cultivate English manners and English ways of life, and how again these people love to send their children to Anglo-Indian schools for learning English and to send them to England for further education so that they may be able to pass as cultured and aristocratic people when they would be returning to India. It is such people who have been mostly creating all the trouble in the way of the development or popularisation of the Hindi language. Nehru knew the pulse of his countrymen, and that is why, he was bold enough to announce in the Parliament that English shall remain as the associate language of India as long as the non-Hindi-speaking people are either unwilling or incapable of picking up the Hindi language.

(13) NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND COMMUNAL HARMONY

India is a vast country or a sub-continent ; it has so many races, religions, languages, sects, castes, States and other differences that it is really difficult to maintain harmony or unity among the people. The two major communities—the Hindus and the Muslims—have been always fighting on religious grounds for the past two hundred years although the seeds of hatred and enmity have been sown by the Britishers deliberately with a view to carry on their administration in the country and to exploit the people. Even the sects of the same community—the Shias and the Sunnis of the Muslim community have been fighting between themselves without ofcourse any intervention from any other community or even from the British rulers. The upper caste Hindus also have been treating the depressed classes with contempt and hatred and regarding them as outcasts of society simply because from generation to generation the pernicious caste system has been prevailing all over India. Then again, the Akalis (a Sikh community) also have been fighting with other Sikhs that follow the same religion of Guru Govind. Then again, there has been always a great rivalry first between the Northern States and Southern States, and then among all the States (Provinces) of India due to which

much of bloodshed and destruction of property have occurred from time to time. Nehru remembered all these incidents and tried his utmost to bring about harmony among the various sects, communities by following a policy of non-intervention or of neutrality just as in all foreign affairs too he followed the same policy of non-alignment or non-intervention or neutrality towards all religions, sects, languages, faiths and communities. It was for this reason that Nehru used to be loved and adored by all people, not only in India but all over the world. The Hindusabha people tried to play some mischief; the Akalis, the Muslim Leaguers and others tried no less to play the mischief but Nehru was more than a match for them all. He knew their very pulse, and that is why, he could hit the nail right on the head and thereby kill all the mischief-mongers with one stroke of his magic diplomacy.

Independence being a recent achievement, the people of our country have not learnt or even felt the spirit of independence. Some of us are still suffering from the same old slave mentality from which we used to suffer when Britain used to rule over India, while a few others feel that they have become absolutely free even from all laws of order and discipline. Both the mentalities are harmful to the country. The slave mentality does not permit any kind of new thinking or new action in any direction while the revolutionary mentality brings about lawlessness, indiscipline and all sorts of license which no truly democratic country would tolerate; and on top of all, none of these two mentalities is capable of nourishing that love, that spirit of self-sacrifice, that heroism, that dauntlessness in the face of a crisis which patriotism and independence should truly breed in the human hearts. The various political parties in India, without any exception, have been behaving like that, and have been, on that account, helping the gradual disintegration of our nation, and seriously injuring the welfare of our country. Nehru organised an All-India Integration Committee through which he spread his message of national integration throughout the country particularly when China struck India in 1962 like a bolt from the blue, and when most of the Indian Communists betrayed some leanings towards Chinese Communism. National integration was organised through educational institutions,

through the Information Department, through the All India Radio, and through many other organs of Indian social, educational, and national life. The author of the present book was also invited to deliver a talk on the All India Radio on the educational aspect of national integration. As they say, public calamity is a mighty leveller, so the Chinese aggression made all the races and all the communities of India united into one nation and one man as it were in order to offer the stiffest resistance to the aggression. During the recent Pak aggression on Kashmir too, a similar impact of patriotism and nationalism was felt all over India irrespective of any distinction of caste or creed, community or race, and it was because of this impact India won a signal victory over Pakistan.

(14) FRESH FILLIP TO SPORTS AND GAMES.

Nehru himself was most keenly interested in sports and games. He used to play cricket and tennis while he was yet a college student in England. He used to participate in boating and riding of the Trinity College at Cambridge. When he became the Prime Minister of India, and he had partly solved some of the knottiest problems such as Refugee Rehabilitation, Native States, Zamindari Abolition etc., he turned his thought to the sphere of sports and games, to the recreation and amusement of the little children, to the cinema or the photoplay, to the cultivation of the Fine Arts, and finally, to initiate tourism in India. Nehru had discovered that there were immense possibilities of sports and games in India particularly if they could be developed on scientific lines. Hitherto, sports and games had been played whimsically, unmethodically and at random without any regular or scientific coaching either in the educational institutions or in any of the public athletic associations with the result that except in hockey and football, India could not make any tangible mark in the field of international games and sports. Consequently, Nehru opened several Stadiums in India, arranged for coaching of the really good sportsmen, encouraged them to form teams, provided them with all sorts of facilities such as stipends, appointments on government jobs, maintenance of their form by regular exercises in the various sports and games, by organising and arranging for

tournaments, trophies and awarding all kinds of laurels to the best sportsmen of our country. During the past eighteen years, Indian games and sports advanced and achieved a good deal in the world stadium. Nehru issued instructions to all educational institutions to make games and sports compulsory because hitherto the youngmen and women had been very lethargic and indifferent towards games and sports. The compulsory system made the youths of India far more active and alert, as they have been made considerably alert also by the All-India Organisation of the National Cadets Corps (N.C.C.) which has now become semi-military forming the second line of defence of our country in the event of an emergency.

(15) CHILDREN'S RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Nehru was keenly conscious also of the welfare of the little children. He used to notice that Indian children, particularly, in the towns and the cities have no place where they could meet and play and enjoy free movements of their budding limbs by means of any kind of exercise. In Nehru's eyes, the children are the real wealth of a country, and as such they should be taken care of most of all; but unfortunately, the children of our country used to be neglected most by their schools and also by the public in general. Nehru was determined to correct this criminally wrong method of bringing up the little children who would be in the near future the pilots of the nation. Hence, he spent a lot of money in building up parks and sports-grounds for the little children practically in every town and city of India. In certain big towns or cities there are now several parks for children where they meet in the morning (during school holidays) as well as in the evening to enjoy all sorts of physical exercises, sports and amusements. That is why, on the one hand, the guardians of the children now-a-days feel satisfied that their little wards do go wrong in the unhealthy lanes and streets breathing the foul atmosphere of dark and dingy houses and lanes or even the evil influence of the morally misguided elderly children in their neighbourhood. Nehru discovered that, children idle at home, indulged in all sorts of immoral habits, which help only to degenerate and cripple

their health and physique and thereby reduce the whole nation into a race of weaklings—fit neither for defence nor for even the struggle for existence. It is because of all these various kinds of amusements and pastimes, sports and games that the children of India used to love Nehru so much and used to address him as “Chacha Nehru”.

(16) IMPETUS TO FINE ARTS.

Nehru, unlike Gandhi, had great love for the fine arts—poetry, painting, photo-play, music and dancing; and that is why, during Nehru's regime of eighteen years literature, painting, film industry, music and dancing came into such a great limelight which had dwindled into the background and almost into an eclipse so long Gandhi was alive because Gandhi could not stand men or women joining the film studios or taking part in music and dance in any public stage. In Gandhi's eyes, music and dance were associated with the public brothels and the prostitutes. Ofcourse, in the beginning, the film stars of our country were recruited mostly from the brothels and from the moral wrecks and vagabonds of our society and as such, it was not only by Gandhi but by most of us that the film studios used to be regarded as the dens of sin. But Nehru as well as the Western film stars gave a new impetus and lent a new vision to the art of the silver screen; and now-a days, so many films and film stars of our country are receiving academic awards and other titles of distinction from the Government of India.

Nehru initiated three great Akademies—the Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, and the Lalit Kala Akademi. The Sahitya Akademi or the National Academy of Letters was inaugurated by the Government of India on the 12th March, 1954. The Government of India announced the constitution of the Akademi as “a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages, and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country”. The Akademi is an autonomous body and is financed by the Union Government. The supreme authority of the Akademi is vested in the Central

Council which consists of seventy members. The President of the Union Government is the President of the Akademi. It is the General Council that shapes the general policy and the basic principles of the Akademi which are implemented by the Executive Board. The tenure of the General Council is five years. There is an Advisory Board for each language, in addition to special Editorial or Advisory Boards for specific projects. The Akademi has already published about three hundred publications—in the form of bibliography, anthology, history, plays, stories, poems etc. in fourteen languages excluding English and Sindhi. The Akademi has further published 211 volumes of translation of literary classics, old and modern, from one Indian language into the other languages. The Akademi selected classics for translation into different Indian languages. These include the works of Shakespear, Mllton, Walt Whitman, Thoreau, Moliere, Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Goethe, Ibsen, Tolstoy, and many others. The Akademi publishes three journals :—(1) Indian Literature (in English) ; (2) Sanskrita Pratibha (in Sanskrit); (3) a monthly news bulletin for free distribution. The Akademi makes annual awards of Rs. 5000/- each to authors of out- standing books published in Indian languages and English.

Sangeet Natak Akademi was inaugurated on 28th January, 1953. The main object of this Akademi is to encourage and develop Indian dance, drama, music, and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country. The Akademi also “co-ordinates the activities of the regional organisations, promotes research, sets up training institutions and sponsors festivals and cultural exchanges in the field with institutions it has recognised and with affiliated regional akademis functioning in different States.” There are two training institutions of the Akademi—The National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute, New Delhi, and The Manipur Dance College, Imphal. The Akademi makes annual national awards to outstanding articles in the fields of dance, drama and music.

Lalit Kala Akademi was inaugurated on the 5th August, 1954. The chief object of this akademi is to encourage and promote study and research in the fields of painting, sculpture, architecture and other graphic arts. The Akademi has brought

out art publications such as Ajanta painting, Krishna Legend in Pahari painting, Mughal painting, Mewar painting, Kishangarh painting, Birbhum terracottas, Bundi painting, monographs on Bendre, Ravi Varma, Hebbar, Chhanda, Haldar, Panikar, Hussain, Ram Kinkar, P. Das Gupta *etc.* The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in all the branches of painting, sculpture, architecture *etc.*

(17) FRESH IMPETUS TO FILM INDUSTRY.

So far the film industry is concerned, India now produces, on an average, 320 films a year. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are the three main centres of film production. Fifty per cent of the pictures are produced at Bombay while the rest are produced unevenly at Calcutta and Madras. In 1963, there were 39 processing laboratories in operation. At present, there are ten film studios at Calcutta, nineteen at Bombay, and twenty-six in South India of which sixteen are located in Madras City. The number of cinema houses at the end of 1965 was 5295. The film industry is the second in India among the medium-sized industries. During Nehru's regime, the Government of India took special interest in the production of children's films. Consequently, a Children's Film Society was registered in May, 1955, to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and coordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of children's films.

(18) A NEW TURN TO TOURISM.

It was chiefly due to Nehru that tourism rapidly developed in India ; before the Independence, very few of the Indians used to visit any historical place or any monument of architecture or any ancient painting scattered in various parts of our country. The Hindus used to visit only the places of worship, various shrines, various places of pilgrimage. Then again, very few of the foreigners used to come to India for visiting the Taj Mahal or the paintings of Ajanta Caves or the marvellous Hindu temples in South India. They used to think that India is a backward and barbarous country, and as such there is hardly anything worth-seeing about it except the uncouth, uncivilized and extremely impoverished millions who go half-naked in the streets or who are a race of baggars such as

Sadhus, Fakirs, Sanyasis and other mendicants that collect at Prayag or at Hardwar or at Sarnath (Banaras) in thousands and lakhs during certain festival days. Only a few of the foreign visitors used to take some interest in Kashmir because Kashmir is known as the Switzerland of the East, and because Kashmir is really the most beautiful spot in India. But with the advent of our political independence Nehru seriously thought of developing tourism in our country partly because India is really a place worth-visiting, and partly because tourism is one of the best means of holding an intercourse with all the nations and races of the world, and thereby helping a better understanding between distant and alien countries which otherwise have no occasion to meet one another except through diplomatic channels which are indeed extremely limited in character.

Since 1949 considerable attention has been paid to the tourist development in India. We have now a regular section of tourism under the Ministry of Transport. We have our offices overseas in New York, San Francisco, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Chicago, Melbourne and Toronto. We have our inland offices of tourism in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and also sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Varanasi, Cochin and Jaipur. The department of tourism has six main wings—Travel, Trade, Publicity, Planning and Development, International Tourist Organisations, Research and Statistics and Administration. The activities of the Department fall under the following six heads—(1) Relaxation of frontier formalities and removal of various travel barriers. (2) Development of facilities for visitors directly or by cooperation with central and local authorities and the various interests comprising the tourist industry. (3) Publicising tourist attractions of India by means of propaganda, public relations *etc.* (4) Market research in respect of development of tourism. (5) Contacts with international travel and tourist promotion agencies at Government and non-Government levels. (6) Training of tourist personnel. One can wonder how during the past eighteen years tourism developed so highly in India that a total of 156673 foreign tourists (excluding Pakistanis) visited India in 1964. U.S.A. tourists were 42674, while U.K. tourists were 23328 in number during the year 1954.

CHAPTER V

WHAT NEHRU HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO DO

(1) Eradication of Corruption.

Corruption is the greatest vice of the Indian population. Various thinkers attribute corruption to poverty, misrule, inequality between professions and trades, want of education, foreign rule in the past, the old Zamindari or feudal system, trade, commerce and industries, lack of discipline, laxity of the laws, and many other causes. So far poverty is concerned, it is undoubtedly one of the chief causes of corruption. A booking clerk at the railway station is paid sixty or seventy rupees per month for his salary. A police constable is paid not more than fifty or sixty rupees for his salary per month. A clerk in the P.W.D. offices or in the Collectorate or in the Income-tax department does not get for his monthly wages more than one hundred and ten or fifteen rupees only. How can such people exist in the world, or make their both ends meet particularly when they have got at least four, five or more members in the family and when particularly, the prices of the most essential commodities have shot up so high? Self-preservation is the strongest instinct in both man and animal and in every other living creature on earth. Hence, a clerk or a constable or a teacher has to make his utmost efforts—fair or unfair—in order to maintain his existence in the world. But how can he do it? Not by stretching his eight or ten working hours into twenty four working hours nor by stretching his two hands into four hands, but by earning extra money through the backdoor whether it leads to his dismissal from his job or it lands him in the jail. Just as during famine, parents snatch away food from the hungry mouths of their own children, so also extremely poor people can take bribes, gratuities and all sorts of unfair money through the backdoor, whether it is justifiable or not from the moral or the legal point of view.

The next chief cause of corruption is trade, commerce and industries. Some people say that there is honesty in business. It is absolutely wrong. It is the businessmen, the traders and the commercial people who are most corrupt all over the world, not because they are really needy but greedy of money. The traders and the commercialists will never speak the truth about the real value or worth or equality or price of a commodity. They always try to dupe, cheat and swindle the purchasers or the customers who need certain essential commodities in their daily life and who therefore have to purchase them at any unfair price. In Europe and elsewhere people say that there is always a fixed price for everything; but in India there is no fixed price for anything because the tendency of the traders, merchants or shop-keepers is always to get the maximum price for and thing from any purchaser whom he can easily make a fool of, so far the price of the commodity is concerned. Then again, the traders, the commercialists, the industrialists who go by the name of the capitalists are the most corrupt people themselves, and they are also the corruptors of the Government people. It is the big contractors and the merchants who offer big bribes to the P.W.D. engineers in order to get some heavy tenders at a lower price (on lower terms) in their favour; and it is the big businessmen who want to evade partially or completely the annual income-tax on their income invariably bribe the Income Tax Officers or Commissioners with heavy baits which the poor officers (with an income varying between five hundred and fifteen hundred rupees) can not resist the temptation; and thus corruption goes on not only in the Income Tax or in the Public Works department but in every other department particularly in the Police and the Railway departments. It is the businessmen who bribe heavily the Police for concealing crimes of murder, gambling and traffic in women. Those who have no money cannot bribe the police, and hence, they are not corrupt out of necessity. But can the Government go without the businessmen or the capitalists? Certainly not so long the Government is not purely socialistic or communistic. But then, in Socialist or Communist countries, the police are most highly paid, and that is why probably they are not so corrupt as they are in our country.

In our opinion, it is lack of education and moral discipline which is chiefly responsible for corruption although it is also perfectly true that when the stomach pinches and cries for food, no amount of moral discipline can prevent a person from satisfying the gnawing stomach by any means fair or foul. A hungry or famished person can not and will not think of the unfairness of stealing others' property or of cheating or swindling others in order to meet his dire (extreme) needs of life. Some people say that it is due to long years of foreign rule and centuries of bondage or slavery that we have become so corrupt. But we do not think so. The Britishers did not teach us the way to cheat or swindle or rob our fellow-men ; they undoubtedly robbed and exploited us, and we have undoubtedly learnt from them the art of exploiting or robbing or swindling others, not in any other field except in the political field. If we have learnt any such art of deceiving or cheating or exploiting others from the English people we shall surely be able to play the same game with any other country but not surely with our own countrymen. A few other people believe that the feudal system in India or what we know as the zamindari system is the chief cause of our corruption. But how ? Did the zamindars and the landlords or the Native Princes show us the way how to tell lies, how to cheat others, how to play the hypocrite, how to exploit and rob others ? They may have done so to some extent ; but then, now the zamindari system is no more, landlordism has gone with the wind, the feudal system has been buried with our political bondage ; and therefore, how can we say that we are cheating, swindling and robbing from day to day our own brethren, our own countrymen because cheating and robbing have been in our very blood from generation to generation ? A few other critics point out that it is due to our own misrule or mismanagement of things (administration), and also due to the laxity of the laws that corruption is spreading like a fire all over the country. But we have nothing to say about our government except that sometimes the Government does not take prompt or proper action against some of the culprits when they have been discovered. It is a fact that some of the big personalities, who are holding quite high offices, are said to be corrupt ; and because they are corrupt, all their

subordinates are expected to be equally corrupt, because if the top is corrupt, the bottom can not escape from the foul contagion. From time to time, we get press reports that such and such honourable persons are suspected to be corrupt, and yet their cases are not seriously taken up, or no enquiries are made, or sometimes or rather very often, the cases are altogether dropped and made to be forgotten by the common people. Why is it so? The whispers in the air say that these persons belong to some leading or ruling political party, and therefore, they can not be handled in the same manner just as an ordinary offender can be handled in a court of justice. It is because of this funny or absurd position that even a man like Nehru failed to curb or root out corruption. Mr. G. L. Nanda, our Home Minister once emphatically declared that unless he could eradicate corruption completely within a couple of years, he would resign his office. But has he been able to eradicate corruption? Ofcourse, we do not want him to resign his office.

(2) The Population Problem.

The population of India, at present, gone up to four hundred seventy millions. Indian population is the second largest in the world next to that of China which is seven hundred millions. It is the western world which is afraid of the growing population of Asia because it fears that some day in the future both China and India may dominate the world by the sheer weight of their population. Bertrand Russell repeatedly warned Europe and America that their population is gradually dwindling, and particularly that the number of young men is decreasing while the number of old men is increasing because due to the discoveries and inventions of the medical science and other allied sciences the longevity of human life has considerably increased. Bertrand has pointed out that by the end of the present century the population of the East (i.e. of India and China alone) will swamp the continents of Europe and America; and that is why, Europe and America have been trying of late their utmost into, to prevent or slow down the growth of the explosive population of the East. America and Europe suffer from some kind of superiority complex; they think that the

Asians being yellow or swarthy races must not be allowed to dominate any country of the West particularly because the Europeans and the Americans are fair-coloured races, and as such, they must be superior to the Asians who are comparatively much darker and swarthier. Bertrand Russell, who is against the use of all kinds of nuclear weapons in the event of a world war, has further said just as Mao Tse-Tung has also said that nuclear weapons shall never be used in any of the future conflicts between nations (even between Russia and America which are the greatest nuclear Powers in the world) but on the other hand, every nation will fight with the conventional weapons, which means that the larger the army, the larger the airforce, the larger the navy a nation possesses, she has the greater chance of winning the war against any other nation that has comparatively a much smaller army, navy or air force in her possession. Bertrand Russell like anybody else knows that China and India put together would command nearly one thousand million soldiers in the near future, and naturally, nobody in the world can win any war against these countries when they would be fully armed. It is out of this fear that Britain and America have been strongly advising both China and India to curb their explosive population on the ostensible ground that the agriculture of these two countries, however developed, will not be able to provide their growing millions with sufficient food. But that is a downright lie. Indians have been foolish enough to launch the scheme of family planning in order to put a check upon their explosive population. But Indians should know that they have got plenty of rivers and also plenty of scope for the development of irrigation, and hence, they have no fear of starvation however much their population may go on multiplying. China never listened to the European advice or warning but on the other hand has been increasing and multiplying her population like mice and lice ; and that is why, America, Britain, and even Russia, who is a sister communist country, are terribly afraid of China. In the same way after a decade or two, the world will be equally afraid of India. Ofcourse, India is not ambitious of any territorial conquest, and yet she wants to maintain her own honour and independence without being molested by any other country in the world. Nehru committed a great blunder by

initiating the scheme of family planning in our country, although one way he is right because his real aim was not to curb the growing population but to check successfully the growth and multiplication of the race of weaklings, cripples and diseased creatures which will be a burden on the nation, and which will never be able to help the defence of our motherland in the event of a foreign aggression from any corner of the world. Gandhi also was not in favour of birth-control. He pointed to us many a time that there is one "safe period" in the case of every young woman during which period (one week before the onset of menstruation and two weeks after the cessation of menstruation) she can have any number of contacts with her husband without the least fear of conception. But Nehru being a modern man—a man of science and western education—did not believe in that sort of birth-control. Hence, he launched the scheme of artificial birth control or family planning. But then, India is extremely an orthodox country. Indians, particularly the Hindus, believe sincerely that it is a sin against the laws of Nature, against God, against one's forefathers to prevent the birth of a child by natural or by artificial means, because according to ancient Hindu belief, it is the birth of a male child in a family that saves the whole family (not only the parents of such a child) from perdition in hell, and that is why, a male child in Sanskrit is called "putra" i.e., one who saves the family from hell or from damnation.

(3) The Kashmir Problem -- a permanent Cancer.

It is Pakistan, who has been constantly making unlawful claims upon Kashmir and who made two armed aggressions against it, has made Kashmir a permanent cancer. The Maharaja of Kashmir in 1947 like all the other Native Chiefs of India surrendered Kashmir to form an integral part of the Indian Union. But then, inspite of the legality of India's position, Pakistan has been creating troubles for India by raising the Kashmir question repeatedly before the Security Council of the United Nations. The United Nations too, particularly, Britain and U.S A. have been throughout showing leniency to Pakistan inspite of the fact that Pakistan has been from time to time secretly or openly making collusion with

China, who is the greatest enemy of both U.K. and U.S.A. U.S.A. and U.K. may have some ulterior motive behind all this partiality towards Pakistan. They may be fearing Soviet Union far more than China because Russia is the greatest nuclear Power and also a Communist Country. They may be secretly scheming for a nuclear base in Kashmir against both Russia and China which they can not possibly build up unless Kashmir is taken away from the hands of India. Further, they have been feeling not wrongly that India can never be won over against Soviet Union who is not only a next-door neighbour but a very powerful ally to India in times of peace. U.S.A. and U.K. are furthest off from India, and naturally, in the event of any attack on India by China, Russia may come to India's help more readily than they (U.S.A. and U.K.). India too knows too well that U.K. is a nation that has already ruled over India for two centuries, and that she has got in her blood the spirit of dominating and exploiting other nations; and U.S.A. too during the past two or three decades has become unduly ambitious, and that is why, she is being willingly led by U.K. in every scheme of domination over the East. The very fact that U.S.A. and U.K. are still fishing in the troubled waters of Viet Nam, Viet Cong, Cambodia, Formosa, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, it goes without saying that they are out to cripple both China and Russia in their military strength or power or sway in the Far East. That is why also both U.S.A. and U.K. are encouraging Pakistan so blatantly in spite of her treacherous behaviour towards them particularly by aligning with China, Pakistan's interest in aligning with China is very simple;—it is merely to snatch away Kashmir from India, and, if possible, to have further bites from Assam through the Nagas who have been creating troubles for India under the instigation of Pakistan and Britain only. Under the circumstances, India should have cut off all connections with the Commonwealth of Nations, which is nothing but a group of satellites of Britain; but then, Nehru was wise enough not to do so because he rightly said, "we lose nothing but may gain much by remaining in the Commonwealth of Nations." This is very true; but then, at the same time, by our membership of the Commonwealth we are simply helping to glorify and strengthen Britain, which, independently speaking, has now

dwindled into a fourth-rate power. If Britain had not been in collusion with America, she would have been completely washed out from the international theatre the very day when she had to quit India.

We are, therefore, afraid that Kashmir problem will for ever remain a cancer in our Union so long Pakistan does not turn a new leaf over her political life or in her foreign relations with India, or so long America does not give up altogether her idea of building up a nuclear base in Kashmir.

(4) The Border Problem with China.

What could Nehru or any body else do when China struck India in October, 1962? Could anybody on earth dream that the Himalayas are pregnable, that China could secretly build roads through the rocks, could occupy the whole of Tibet, could kick out their own Buddhist brothers—the Lamas and the monks from their hearth and home? Could anybody imagine that when Chou-en-Lai had paid two friendly visits to India and Nehru too returned the courtesy atleast once, that China would ever be an enemy country to India? China knows that Chinese culture and Indian culture are practically the same, that Buddha, the founder of Buddhism which has spread all over China and India, was born in India. China further knows that she is an Asian country, and as such, she has got to go with the Asian countries (Russia, India, Japan etc.) and not with any of the European or American countries, if at all she wants to exist with honour and glory in the world. But China under the rule of Mao Tse-Tung has lost her head; she has gone mad; she has become crazy for power, for expansion, for conquest etc., none of which is compatible with the modern democratic world. China may plead from time to time that she wants to liberate all countries in the East as well as in the West whichever are at present under the tyranny and exploitation by Capitalism; but then, her real intention is first to dominate Asia, and that is why, she has come into a serious ideological conflict with Russia, and her next intention is to dominate the world just as U.S.A. is trying to do. But there is a world of difference between the brains and the resources of America and those of China. America is the richest country

in the world at present; she is a great even not the greatest nuclear power; she has further the most clever brains of U.K. at her back, and naturally, in alliance with U.K., U.S.A. is indeed the greatest power in the modern world. But what is the real position of China? She has got only one point of strength—the numerical strength of seven hundred million people—in her favour, which is at the same time a great drawback and liability because of China's poor economy, her poor agriculture, her famine, poverty and discontentment particularly in the armed forces which are already in revolt against Mao Tse-Tung in certain parts of China and which may soon lead to the complete break-up of the Chinese nation. China's second handicap or great weak point is her split with Russia—whatever may be the secret or open cause of it. China is stupid enough to quarrel or disagree even ideologically with her father or mother country *i.e.*, Russia that actually built up modern China. But Russia is not foolish enough to take seriously her rift with China because she knows that China is a vast Communist country with immense potentialities, and therefore, Russia cannot afford to lose China. This U.S.A. also knows quite well; and that is why, she is very wary in the matter of any deal with either Russia or China. U.S.A. knows further that in the event of a world war both Russia and China will join their hands against U.S.A. and any other western nation just as U.S.A. also will start triggering all the military bases against both Russia and China. So, whatever friendliness either Russia or U.S.A. may be exhibiting to each other is merely fake or sham friendliness, and on the other hand, whatever enmity or antagonism either Russia or China may be displaying to each other is nothing but sham enmity or antagonism.

So, considering the whole of the world situation from all points of view, India should, inspite of her professed policy of non-alignment, get closer to both China and Russia. Ofcourse, India is already quite close to Russia; but recently, India has gone furthest away from China. The problem that now lies before India is not the problem of Pakistan or even of Kashmir but the problem of China—how to make friends with her, not by placating her or by assuaging her thirst for ambition or by

joining hands with her in the plunder and loot of other territories either in the East or in the West but by sobering China's misguided thought and energy and cannalising them through a much nobler and far more constructive path of peace. But would China ever listen to any proposal of peace? There is always a tide in human emotions. China is now caught in the flow tide of frenzy, of ambition, of domination of territorial expansion or conquest under the label of liberation! We are dead sure, China will go on extending her aggressions under cover of friendliness to some of the neighbouring countries. She is now in collusion with Pakistan; and this strategy of Mao Tse-Tung neither Britain nor America seems to understand; and India, therefore, has to align very strongly or very closely, not with U.K. and U.S.A. but with U.S.S.R. because the real policy of U.K. and U.S.S.R. is to open a war theatre in India against China only to ruin India, because they cannot injure either China or Russia in the least inspite of their nuclear threats which they will never dare unleash against China for the simple reason that Russia will then devastate both U.K. and U.S.A. at the same time however distant or prepared with nuclear weapons they may be at present or in the near future. If U.S.A. had given up her unclear preparations against Russia, we are sure, Russia would have done the same against U.S.A., and the world would have been saved from devastation and ruin. But the great law of change which is inherent in this universe will not allow either U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. to curtail or to give up altogether their nuclear threats. The human world, therefore, is positively heading towards a crisis because man has attained the highest point in the matter of evolution particularly because man is now ambitious of tresspassing into stellar regions—into the moon, into Mars, into Venus where man has no right to step in!

(5) National Economy.

Nehru with all his honest efforts could not stabilise national economy because he had spread out his development schemes so widely, because he had been borrowing such cart loads of money from U.S.A. and other allied countries that India is now heavily burdened with great liabilities in the form

of repayment of the loans. The bare annual interest of the loans which India has to pay exceeds two thousand crores of rupees. We can well imagine the burden on the shoulders of Indian economy. The Rupee of India has been recently devalued for the second time since the Partition of India in order to stabilize national economy. With reference to the devaluation of the Indian rupee, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia said that the Congress Government had wasted their national wealth for the last twenty years, and even the present move to devalue the rupee would not add any stability to the national economy. He further pointed out that the international price of the rupee had been decreased from ten to one in ratio to seven and a half to one in terms of dollar. Even this is in a fluid stage, he said. He added that even after the devaluation they would not get a fair price for their mineral wealth and no help in removing disparity in the prices of capital goods and raw materials.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India (right) said in a statement that "The drastic devaluation of the rupee is the gravest betrayal of national interests by the Government of India at the dictates of U. S. Imperialism since the attainment of national independence." It demanded immediate convening of an emergency session of Parliament for considering "this grave decision" taken when it was not in session. The executive vehemently protested against "treacherous decision" by the Government and called for the "most powerful and militant resistance from the people and all democratic forces in the country". The Statement said that devaluation "is also grossest repudiation of a categorical assurance very recently given by the Congress rulers to Parliament and the Indian people, expressing the Government's contempt for the elected representatives of the people." The immediate and inevitable consequence of devaluation, the CPI statement exchange earnings due to lower dollar and sterling prices of India exports. Secondly the cost of all imports, including food, will rise. Lastly, the repatriation and servicing of India's foreign said, was going to be a serious reduction in foreign exchange earnings due to lower dollar and sterling prices of Indian exports. Secondly the cost of all imports, including food, will rise. Lastly, repatriation and servicing of

India's foreign loans will also rise. And all these grievous consequences will be accompanied by a rise in the prices of all essential commodities within the country. The statement said, "Barring the American-dominated World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and their shameless stooges in India, and the anti-national spokesmen of certain monopolies, not a single section on Indian opinion has demanded devaluation till now. On the contrary, the country and Indian political parties have firmly opposed it almost with complete unanimity." The statement added, "The sophisticated plea of the Finance Minister that devaluation is going to increase Indian exports and relieve the problem of foreign exchange can deceive nobody. The export pattern of underdeveloped raw material exporting country is known to be too rigid to be materially affected by any monetary jugglery."

Whatever may be the consequences of the devaluation of the rupee, it is a fact that our national economy cannot improve unless we can export most of our industrial goods and in the same proportion reduce our imported goods. But the real problem is that many of our industries, which are dependent on factories, mills and workshops, have not been completely developed, and hence, we are not in a position to export our industrial goods. Besides, our industrial development depends upon certain machineries, equipments and even upon certain raw materials which we have to import from other countries. Herein comes again the monetary question. How far can we afford to borrow money from other countries and at the same time borrow food too from them? This is really a sort of a dilemma in which India has been placed by Nehru's regime of eighteen years. If Nehru had proceeded slowly with industrialisation, and at the same time, if he had quickened agriculture, and his countrymen had strictly observed the natural or artificial method of family planning, India would not have to face such a crisis today. We have now, therefore, two greatest problems—China and our national economy. It is the duty of the economists and the planners as well as of the diplomats to tax their brains furiously in order to find some way out of the dragon's teeth (China) as well as out of the clutches of the world money-lenders. But how is it possible? Russia can solve our problem

of China, while America can solve our problem of the world money-lenders. Can we stop or slow down defence or development schemes? Nehru once said most seriously, "We are in the mid-stream; we can neither go back nor go forward; and yet we must go forward in order to live and not to die." Let us, therefore, have the will to live, and we are sure to tide over the midstream crisis!

THE END

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